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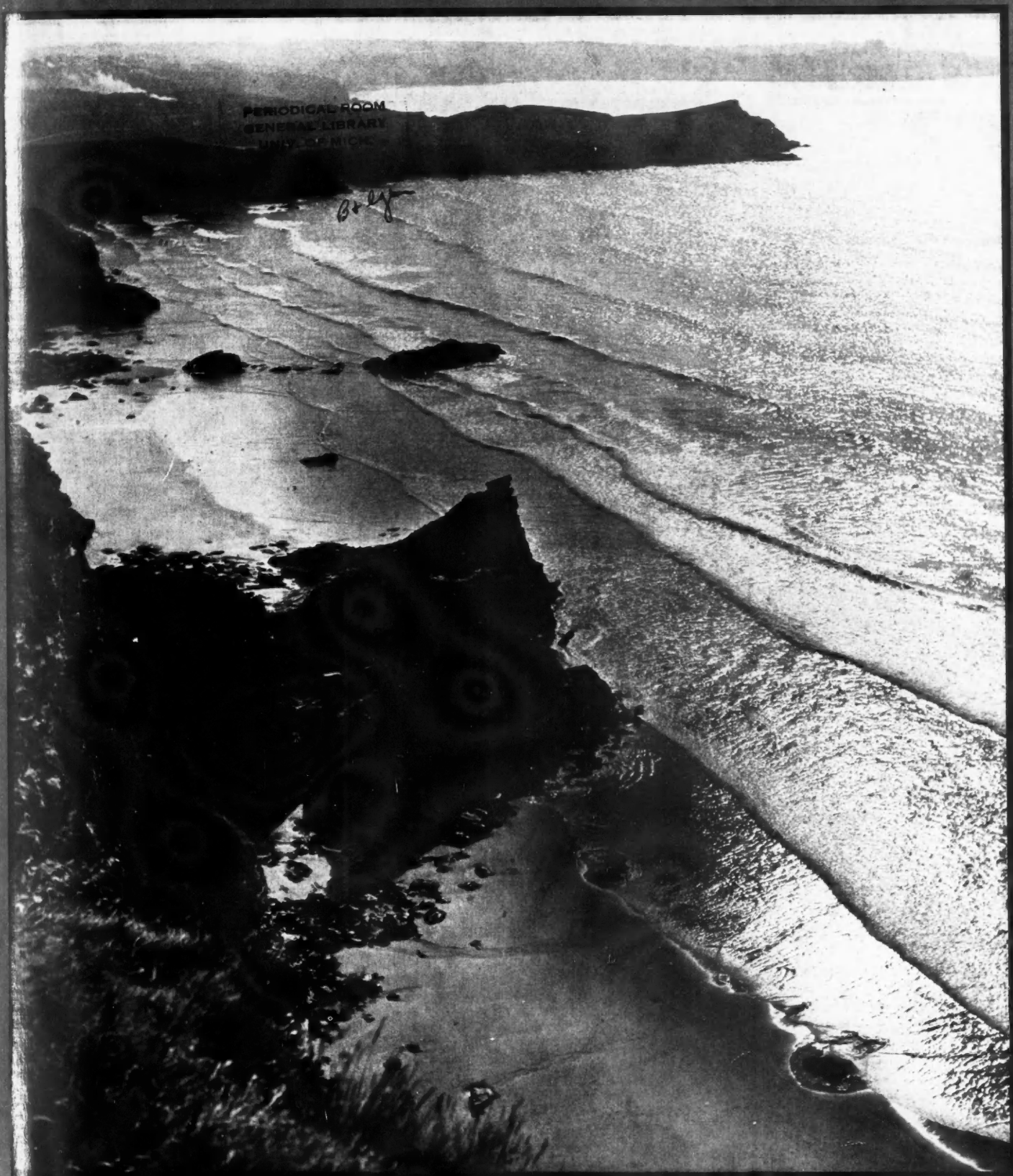
PLANS FOR NEW GUARDS CHAPEL

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

NOVEMBER 14, 1947

TWO SHILLINGS



THE PATTERN OF THE TIDE: TREGURRIAN, NEAR NEWQUAY, CORNWALL

V. Richards

AUCTION

AN important Sale of Guns will be held early in December in the Hanover Square Galleries, by Messrs. Knight, Frank & Rutley. Entries for the sale are respectfully invited in writing by November 22.—Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, London, W.1.

PERSONAL

ANCESTORS traced by our specialised indexes.—Write: LAMBERT & RAGGETT, 48, Woodhurst Avenue, Watford.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY LTD. desire to have temporary use of furnished houses to accommodate selected visitors from their Associated Interests abroad, who will be staying in London during the Olympic Games July 29 to August 14, 1948. Please reply, stating accommodation, rent, period of letting, and whether staff available, to FORD MOTOR CO., LTD., Estate Dept., Dagenham, Essex, marking letters "confidential."

GENTLEWOMAN would like to contact another or married couple wishing to dairy farm in small way. Interesting proposition. Box 113.

TO ex-officer, married or single, requiring a temporary home. Paying guests required to share comforts of central heating and own cows in this coming difficult winter. References given and exchanged. Box 114.

TWO or three Paying Guests received by Titled Lady; country place, Elre; every modern comfort; fishing, shooting, etc.; 8 gns. weekly.—Box 897.

MISCELLANEOUS

AN authoritative Booklet, "English Pottery and Porcelain of the Eighteenth Century" has just been published by "The Connoisseur." This handy primer lists all the different factories characteristic pieces, identification marks, etc., and contains over fifty illustrations. Price 3/6 net from bookstalls and bookshops, or 3/8 1/2, post free, direct from "THE CONNOISSEUR," 30, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.

ARTISTS. You can vastly improve your sketching this winter by a logical, progressive, inexpensive method.—Write, BCM/CRITIQUE, London, W.C.1.

BOOKPLATES—Sporting, heraldic and decorative, designed to suit individual taste, 10 gns.—H. T. PRIME, 1, Elton Gardens, Darlington.

BOOKS. Advice given on the disposal of libraries or small collections; valuations for probate and insurance.—HATCHARDS, Booksellers to H.M. The King, 187, Piccadilly, London, W.1.

COUPON-FREE Furnishing Fabric—Dyed Hessian, suitable for curtains, loose covers, etc., in green, rust, rose and blue, 38 ins. wide, 5/11 yard. For range of samples send 6d. and addressed gummed label.—JAMES F. HEWETT, 122, High Street, Staines, Middlesex.

DRY ROT control is a highly specialised subject and requires expert attention. Consult RICHARDSON & STARLING, LTD., Winchester, Mycologists and Entomologists.

HANDMADE CHRISTMAS CARDS. Illuminated quotations, attractive designs and sketches. Samples sent.—BLAKE MILNER, The Grange, Hessay, York.

HIGH-GRADE Clock and Watch Repairs. Collection and delivery in London area.—J. W. AND R. E. HUGHES, Clockwork Engineers, 58, Victoria Street, S.W.1 (Victoria 0134).

IMITATION JEWELLERY. Pearls, Paste, Brooches, Clips, etc. Also real, purchased for cash.—Post to the ORIENT JEWEL CO., LTD., 7, Regent Street, London, W.1. Offer by return.

KATY & HELENA ZUGHAFT, Dressmakers, make up customers' new materials. We specialise in expert remodeling for the "Coupon thrifty" and have a highly successful POSTAL SERVICE for out-of-town ladies.—12a, Lowndes Street, Knightsbridge, S.W.1. Sloane 2015.

NEW all-wool Blankets. (a) Canadian bound edges, 60 ins. x 87 ins., cols. blue grey and light grey, 70/- pr. (b) Light grey, 60 ins. x 87 ins., 60/- pr. New gold Nylon Parachutes, 28 panels; each panel 1 yd. at base tapering to 3 in. at top and 4 yds. 12 ins. long; quarter Par. 40/-, half Par. 70/-, whole Par. 85/0/-, Satisfaction or money back.—H. CONWAY, LTD. (Dept. 13), 174, Stoke Newington Church Street, London, N.16.

OPTICAL REPAIRS SERVICE. All types of Binoculars, Telescopes and Rangefinders repaired and overhauled. Also Cameras, Cines and photographic equipment. Replacements where possible. Inquiries invited.—SYDNEY F. TIMMINS, 74, Broadway, Gillingham, Kent.

PORTRAITS painted from photographs, completely lifelike. Apply specimen brochure. Reasonable fee.—K. LEE, Putson Manor, Hereford.

PRE-WAR quality Coffee, roasted, and ground day of dispatch. 1 lb. 3/6, 2 lbs. 6/4, 3 1/2 lbs. 10/-. Including postage. Coffee specialists over 45 years. (14 Highest awards.)—JAMAICA PLANTATIONS, LTD., 118, Ballards Lane, London, N.3.

WEDDINGS, Receptions, Parties. Excellent accommodation available in Mayfair for up to 200 guests. For vacant dates and to view write Box 99.

FOR SALE

12-BORE D.B. Hammerless, choked left barrel, by Needham. In very good condition. Offer nearest £40.—HARRISON, Ringwell House, Ditchford, Bath, Ditchford 234.

12-BORE D.B. Gun, hammerless ejector. Splendid little gun. Specially made by Midland Gun Co. In fitted leather case. Best offer over £60.—Box 105.

50 DOUBLE NOTEHEADINGS printed in gold. 25 Envelopes for 5/9. House Name Plates 12/6.—SUSPENSIONS, 334, New Chester Road, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead.

LAN MCAFEE, LTD., 38, Dover Street, London, have available a small quantity of ladies' brown fleece-lined boots, suitable for winter wear. Price 6/9/- including post. Five coupons.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING SETS, ideal for remote areas, for 200-watt or 33 60-watt lamps. Brand new self-contained plants, 14 only, 285 each.—YARDLEY DAVIS, LTD., Electric Generating Set Manufacturers, Wyle Cop, Shrewsbury.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Per line, Private 3/-; Trade 4/-; (minimum 3 lines). Box Fee 1/6

FOR SALE

BINOCULARS, fine quality post-war models for racing, yachting and all sports. Many improvements on pre-war types. Ross 7 x 50 Steplux, coated lenses, £37/2/-, for every purpose. The most distinguished and effective glass yet produced. Also Barr and Stroud, 7 x 50 C.F.31, coated lenses, £22/2/-, and other makes available from stock.—WALLACE HEATON, LTD., 128-7, New Bond Street, London, W.1.

BUTLER'S SUIT. Tail coat, 1 day 1 evening trousers, 2 waistcoats, lined satin, as new, guaranteed. Inside fork 33 in., chest 40, waist 34. Price £21.—Box 104.

FOR SALE, combined hammerless Shot Gun and Rifle. Two barrels 16 bore and rifle barrel, 7.7 mm., by Krupps, Essen. Telescopic sight. Excellent condition.—Offers to Box 112, SMITH'S BOOKSHOP, Taunton.

FOR SALE, a set of three very fine plated five-light Candelabra with cut-glass bowls, about 30 ins. high; private seller.—Box 101.

HANDSOME Brown Hide 3-piece Suite, studded, loose velvet cushions, £150.—HUNTLY, Greyfriars, Friars Hill, Gillingham, Sussex.

OUTSIDE Riding Habit and Breeches for sale by Cobb, black, perfect condition, only worn once. W. 39 in., b. 48 in. Also new Riding Shirt with two collars, 16 in. neck. No coupons. Offers.—CLIVE, Heathy Lea, Baslow, Derbyshire.

PAIR William Evans 16-bore, 28-in. barrels, single-trigger ejectors, entirely new condition. Also Harrison and Hussey 16-bore, 28-in. barrels, ejector.—R. HUNT, Woodhall Spa, Lincolnshire.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Seventy original Etchings by Chas. H. Clark at £11/- each. These make ideal gifts, etc. Signed proofs sent on approval by the artist.—15, Moorland Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool 23. Great Crosby 4174.

TWO Navy Blue Habits (1 Beauport facings) £10 each. Two blue Evening Frocks and Coats, £5 and £7. Three printed silk Day Frocks, £2-6/3. All stock size; perfect. N.C.—Box 103.

TARPAULINS, new super quality green duck canvas, size 12 ft. x 9 ft., £3 18/-; 15 ft. x 12 ft., £5 10/-; 18 ft. x 12 ft., £7 15/-. Brass eyeletted with ropes. Carriage paid. State purpose when ordering.—HYCOVERS, LTD., Dept. 3, 14, Brewery Road, London, N.7.

WANTED

A COURTEOUS RECEPTION is accorded to callers by FREDK. D. MELLER, LTD., 285, Oxford Street, W.1, who buy good quality Paste, Marcasite and Fancy Jewellery, Cultured Pearls and Cameo Brooches. Highest prices paid. Sell now before the demand ceases. Call or send registered post, stating price required. Cash or offer by return.

APPAREL. Highest prices returned for discarded Lounge Suits, Overcoats, Furs, Clothing of all kinds.—Private owners may send with safety to Dept. C.L.L., JOHNSON, DYMOND AND SON, LTD., Auctioneers (Est. 1793), 24-25, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.2.

BOOKS. Libraries and Collections wanted; best prices paid. Please offer colour plate books, Speed's Atlas.—FRANCIS EDWARDS, LTD. (founded 1865), 63, Marylebone High Street, London, W.1.

GOLDFISH. Estate owners or farmers with pools containing Goldfish or Fancy Fish for disposal, please communicate with Box B109, A.K. Advge., 212A, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.

PETER JONES, Sloane Square, S.W.1, wish to buy secondhand Linens, Curtains, Furniture, China and Glass, Trunks and Suitcases in good condition.—Please write or telephone to the Department concerned. Sloane 3434.

ROVER. Gentleman wishes to purchase for his own use 16-h.p. Rover Saloon, 1936-40. Low mileage essential. South of England.—Box 989.

TIMBER REQUIRED, standing or felled, Radius 60 miles London.—Send particulars to Box 880.

WANTED to buy, large or small collections of oil paintings, in any condition.—VEAL AND COULTER, 33, Ainsty Avenue, York.

LADY'S modern Swimsuit, W.X. or large W.; woollen, one-piece, skirted; must be in new condition.—Box 102.

GARDENING

THE CARNATIONS OF RAOU, MARTIN, St. Remy de Provence, Original Giant Chabaud, Enfant de Nice, Compact Dwarf, Guaranteed hand-selected seed of these famous carnations. Sow now to flower continuously from July onwards. Very hardy and simple to grow, these carnations produce double blooms with amazing consistency. Their lovely perfume, stiffness of stem and profusion of flower make them ideal for indoor decoration or the border. We also offer exclusive selections of perennial carnations, some from XVII-century strains. Resistant to severe frost, these carnations may be left undisturbed to flower for several years without deterioration.—Full particulars from the Sole Agent in Great Britain: GEORGE B. ROBERTS, Harewell, Faversham, Kent. Special quotations for Nurserymen. There is no finer carnation seed in the world than that of Raou Martin.

WORCESTER BERRY. Cross between gooseberry and black currant. Large black grape-like fruit of perfect flavour. Heavy cropper. Bushes, 6/- each; 4 for 20/-.—J. MACGREGOR, F.R.H.S., Dept. 21, Carlisle, Scotland.

EDUCATIONAL

ARMORE, 68, Wilems Road, Leamington Spa, Tel. 1447. Telegrams and Cables, Armore, L.Spa. Individual Tuition. Preparatory and Senior Sections. Holiday care. Prospectus from the PRINCIPALS.

LEARN HAIRDRESSING AND BEAUTY CULTURE for a successful career. Prospectus Sec., LONDON INSTITUTE OF HAIRDRESSING AND BEAUTY CULTURE, 6, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.1.

SHORT STORY WRITING. Send 2½d. for "Story that Sell To-day" (a special bulletin) and prospectus of world-famous course.—REGENT INSTITUTE, 185a, Palace Gate, W.7.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

BALLYLICKY HOUSE HOTEL, BANTRY BAY. Good winter climate, magnificent situation, luxuriously furnished, excellent food. Fishing, golf, hard tennis court, much rough shooting, fully licensed.—MRS. K. E. GRAVES, Proprietor and Manager.

BALLYNAHINCH CASTLE—A "Faité" Hotel, situated in the heart of Connemara. Shooting over 23,000 acres of preserves. Pheasants (extensively stocked), woodcock (drives as from November), good free rough shooting; duck, snipe, mixed bag. Extensive salmon and sea-trout fishing on famous Ballynahinch and Recess waters, reserved for guests. Hotel provides excellent food, cellar and every modern comfort. Weekly tariff 8 to 10 gns.—Particulars from the MANAGERESS, Ballynahinch Castle, Connemara, Ireland. Tel. No.: Ballinacraigh (Galway) 2.

BATH. Cordons Bleu cuisine and comfortable accommodation, with pleasure of large garden at Avondale House, London Road, Bath. Terms from 5 guineas per week. Brochure on application to MISS D. V. HUTTON, Avondale House, London Road, Bath.

BIRCH HILL, HAYWARDS HEATH, SUSSEX. We shall be pleased to send full particulars of this extremely comfortable and conveniently situated country house hotel.—Apply: PROPRIETOR, Tel.: Haywards Heath 670.

BRANCASTER. NORFOLK THE DORMY HOUSE HOTEL. Adjoining the Royal West Norfolk Golf Club, and within easy reach of Hunstanton, offers individual golfers and golfing societies looking for a late summer holiday, a grand "card", plus tennis, riding, swimming, sailing, dancing. Tel.: Brancaster 17.

BURNSALL. YORKSHIRE FELL HOTEL. First-class comfort amidst beautiful surroundings. All modern conveniences in all bedrooms. Telephone No.: Burnsall 209.

CLEVEDON. SOMERSET WALTON PARK HOTEL. Telephone 100.

Relax in comfort this winter. Central heating, lift, games room, hard tennis court. Licensed. Delightful walks. Within half-hour Weston-super-Mare and Bristol. Fully booked for Christmas.

CORNISH RIVIERA. PERRANPORTH. THE DROKYN CASTLE HOTEL. On the edge of the sea. Always good food. Bedrooms with bathroom. Licensed. Perranporth 213.

CORNISH RIVIERA, ST. MAWES, CORNWALL. R.A.C., A.A., St. Mawes, Cornwall. This unpretentious, but cosy hotel on the sea-front, provides ideal accommodation for visitors to the warmest and most sheltered spot in England. Fully licensed, comfortable beds and the best English cooking. Special arrangements are being made for the warmth and comfort of visitors during the winter months. Reduced terms for visits of long duration.—Under the personal supervision of the Proprietors, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Tel.: St. Mawes 266.

CRAIGMOOR HOUSE, COROFIRO, CLARE, I.R.S. Free shooting, unlimited area; snipe, wildfowl, woodcock. Hunting. Clare Harriers. Galway Blazers. Hacking. Best beds. Best food. Courteous service. DOUGLAS.

EASTBOURNE, SEAVIEW HOTEL. Winter wise! Warm preparations for the winter. Draught-proof windows, a hot-air system fueled by logs. Radiators, electric gas and log fires, and as fuel for the body, catering of a high order. Seaview Hotel, Eastbourne. Fully licensed. Tel. 4870. Write for leaflet, "Winter Wisely."

EXMOOR. CROWN HOTEL, Exford. Centrally heated. H. and C. in all bedrooms. Excellent cuisine. Hunting with one pack staghounds and two packs foxhounds. Special arrangements for over 1,000 acres farm and moorland. Trout fishing in season on Exe and Barle. Taxis meet trains at Dulverton, Minehead, or Taunton. Tel. Exford 43.

HOOK, NEAR BASINGSTOKE, HANTS. BAREDOWN HOTEL. First-class, licensed, situated in 6½ acres charming grounds, in the centre of delightful country, 42 miles from London. Hard tennis courts, riding, fishing, golf, all available. Central heating throughout. Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Excellent food and service. 'Phone: Hook 23.

HOLSWORTHY, N. DEVON. THE WHITE HART. Beautifully appointed Inn with atmosphere and reputation for cellar, food, and courteous service. Free fishing, rough shooting, 9 miles Bude. Atlantic Express, Waterloo. 'Phone 75.

"HOME SEEKERS." BOTLEIGH GRANGE HOTEL, BOTLEY, NEAR SOUTHAMPTON offers accommodation for an indefinite period. Beautiful parkland and every comfort. Inclusive weekly terms from 5 guineas per person. Recommended by A.A. and R.A.C. Telephones: Botley 39 and 125.

IRELAND. HOLLYBROOK HOTEL. Situated amidst lovely surroundings, own park bordering shores of Lough Arrow. First-class Trout fishing and 15,000 acres rough shooting; Grouse, Woodcock, Snipe, Pheasant and Duck, free to residents. The Hotel is completely modernised throughout and offers first-class food and a well-stocked cellar.—For brochure apply: MAJOR D. R. SHERRIFF, Hollybrook, Lough Arrow, Ballinacraigh, Sligo. Tel.: Ballinacraigh 3.

MILFIELD HOTEL AND COUNTRY CLUB, STOKES D'ABERNON, SURREY. Arthur Owen has stripped and re-equipped his old home for the benefit and pleasure of people of discernment. A letter or telephone call to Mr. JACK SCHOLFIELD will secure detailed information. Tel. Oxtshott 2288/9.

ON WINDERMERE LAKE. LANGDALE CHASE HOTEL. Best equipped Hotel in Lakeland. Country house environment. Many bedrooms with private bathrooms. Extensive grounds. Own boats and boat landing. Tel.: Ambleside 101.

HOTELS AND GUESTS

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. Country House, Permanent guests desired. Central heating, every comfort. Flat or service flat available.—Apply HOUSEKEEPER, Westbury Court, Westbury-on-Tyeme, Glos.

IN THE HEART OF THE COTSWOLDS. STRATTON HOUSE HOTEL. A beautiful country house on the outskirts of Cirencester. Still maintaining its reputation for comfort and good living. Brochure on request.

NORTH CORNWALL. Wilsey Down Hotel, near Launceston. Shooting. Fishing. Between moors and sea. Good cooking, own farm. Comfortable beds. Fully licensed.—WHITTINGHAM, Tel.: Ottenham Station 205.

MULLION COVE HOTEL. S. CORNWALL. Winter comfort in this first-class fully-licensed hotel. Golf, cliff walks. Write for terms and brochure. Telephone: Mullion 328.

NEWMARKET. Comfortable winter quarters; also a few permanent rooms at Warrington and good food. Six guineas single, 10 guineas double, inclusive.—Box 100.

PALACE HOTEL, BUXTON. Good beds; good food; music, dancing, ideal indoor swim pool, tennis, health-giving walks in glorious Derbyshire.—Inquiries have the personal attention of the Managing Director, MR. J. J. HILL. Tel.: Buxton 2000.

PENDOWER HOTEL, Ruan High Lanes, near THRUO, Facing South, offers warmth and comfort, excellent cooking, and a garden which goes down to the shore in Gernans Bay, South Cornwall. Winter terms October to March.

SEATON BEACH HOTEL, Seaton, S. Devon. A.A.A.A.A. R.A.C. Winter in warmth at one of Devon's best hotels. Sea front. Cocktail lounges and bars, billiards, table tennis. Restful lounges, log fires, cent. hgt. Good shooting, golf. Special terms extended visits. Booking now for Christmas festivities. Tel. 17.

STOP at the GEORGE HOTEL (A.D. 1450), HATHERLEIGH, DEVON. Riding and hunting arranged. Some rough shooting. Rest and country comforts. Terms 25/5/- per week from October 15 to February 29.

SWAN COTTAGE, BRIKHAM, SOUTH DEVON. Modern country cottage has a few winter vacancies to offer. Board residence, bed-sitting rooms with gas fires, basins h. and c., baths, telephone, electric light. Personal attention. Apply owner.

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TEVIOTDALE LODGE, NEAR HAWICK, ROXBURGHSHIRE, offers an atmosphere of home, with the comforts and service of a first-class hotel. Excellent cuisine, well-stocked cellar. Central heating, h. and c. in bedrooms. First-class loch and river fishing. Delightful moorland walks. Tariff on request. Teviotdale 232.

THE LODGE HOTEL, Enfield Green, Surrey. Station Egham. Telephone: Egham 197 359. London 20 miles. Buses to Windsor, Staines, Virginia Water, quite near. About 4 miles. All rooms fitted h. and c. and gas fires. Riding and golf in the vicinity. Beautiful gardens, good food.—Resident Proprietress: MISS HILDA DOWNE. Our slogan: "Home our only competitor."

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ABERDEEN ANGUS. Pedigree T.T. herd 16 head. For sale in one lot or separately.—Apply the Exors. of the late LORD CRAWSHAW, Wharton House, Loughborough, Leics.

COCKER PUPS, potential champions. Registered K.C. Sired by Melfort Historic of Ware and Miss Orange of Ware. Born July 10.—BROWN, Broadlands, Oulton Broad, Suffolk.

CRUFTS—for the best in Pedigree Dogs. Acquire your dog through a reputable organisation. Specialist advice on purchase, training, boarding and stripping. Alsatian Training Kennels.—Advice and particulars, CHARLES CRUFT, Kennards Ltd., Croydon, Tel. Croydon 4455 or Cowden 2183.

KENNETH BEESTON, Burley Farm, Alfreton, near Derby. 'Phone: 57611 (2 lines). Station: Derby 2 miles. Thoroughbreds, quality Hunters, Hacks and Ponies. Also Ayrshire and Friesian commercial Dairy Cattle and Calves. Reasonable trial allowed.

NEW SECTIONAL POULTRY HOUSES, 4 ft. long, 4 ft. wide, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 3 ft. 6 in. at back, complete with floor, felted roof, inside nest boxes, dropping board, two perches, two hen exits and fittings, creosoted throughout; price 15 gns. each, carriage paid.—STANLEY W. LOWE, R. Gatewoods Farm, Rayne, Baintree, Essex.

SALUKI PUPPIES for sale. These beautiful Persian Gazelle Hounds (one of the world's oldest breeds) are bred from championship stock. Colours: cream, grizzle and red. Registered Kennel Club. Very affectionate companions. Splendid watch dogs. Special prices to good homes now.—MISS V. H. WATKINS, The Glen, Pennington Road, Southborough, near Tunbridge Wells. Phone: Southborough 207.

STANDARD Poodle Puppies of all colours for immediate sale at very reasonable prices to make room for new litters. Every pedigree guaranteed.—Apply: THE HON. MRS. IONID'S, Box 305, Park, Uckfield, Sussex. Tel.: Buxted 305.

"SWANHILL" Miniature Poodles, noted for kindness and character. Fascinating, devoted companions. Black, white, chocolate, blue. Seen by appointment.—Phone: Wansford 226, BUCKLE, Wansford, Peterborough.

OTHER PROPERTY AND AUCTIONS ADVERTISING, PAGE 958.

COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2652

NOVEMBER 14, 1947

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

By direction of the Executors of the late Lieut.-Col. J. A. C. Younger.

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The Beautiful and Historic Tudor Residence

BRABOEUF MANOR, GUILDFORD

Occupying a secluded position in its own lovely grounds and parkland.

Carefully restored and modernised and containing a wealth of the original 16th-century oak panelling, the Residence is in good order throughout.

Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 principal bedrooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, 6 bathrooms, ample domestic offices.

Thermostat electric heating. Main electricity, gas, water, drainage.



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Auctioneers : Messrs. CROWE, BATES & WEEKES, Bridge Street, Guildford, and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars price 1/-.)

Garages for four cars with chauffeur's flat.

Three good cottages.

Delightful pleasure gardens. Two summerhouses and a squash racquets court.

Large kitchen garden with heated greenhouses.

**ABOUT 24 ACRES
VACANT POSSESSION ON
COMPLETION**

For Sale by Auction in the Hanover Square Estate Room on Friday, December 5, at 2.30 p.m.

HERTS. LONDON 25 MILES A COUNTRY SEAT AND ABOUT ELEVEN ACRES Close to bus, churches and shops.

The Mansion, which is erected of red brick with stone dressings, stands about 440 feet up on a quick-drying soil facing south-east, and is approached by a drive.

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Central heating. Main electric light, power and gas. Excellent water supply. Co.'s available. Modern drainage.

Stabling. Racquets court. Garages with rooms over.

The pleasure grounds are finely timbered and include terraced lawns, tennis and croquet lawn, rose garden and parkland sufficiently flat for playing fields.

No Tithe or Land Tax.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD PRICE £15,000 WITH EARLY POSSESSION

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By direction of Messrs. R. & H. Jenkinson.

OXFORDSHIRE 7 Miles Witney, 17 Miles Oxford **ELMWOOD FARM, CARTERTON**

A first-class Dairy and Stock Farm of 350 ACRES. The home of the well-known Elmwood Herd of Pedigree British Friesians.



Superior Cotswold Residence with 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bathroom, office, etc.

Exceptionally good stone-built Farm buildings, including cowhouses for over 60, with tubular fittings and water bowls, stabling for 12, large barn with corn-drying and mixing plant, 5 stock yards, extensive piggeries with accommodation for 500,



Four cottages. Electric light and Co.'s water throughout. **POSSESSION ON MARCH 25, 1948.**

For Sale by Auction at the Forum Restaurant, Masonic Buildings, High Street, Oxford, on Wednesday, November 26, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors : Messrs. WOODBRIDGE & SONS, 209, High Street, Brentford, Middlesex.

Auctioneers : Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. View by appointment only. Particulars 1/-.

Mayfair 3771
(10 lines)

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The House, built in 1801, has been completely modernised, and is in perfect order, standing 300 feet above sea level, it contains: Hall, 5 reception rooms, 9 principal, 7 secondary bedrooms, 7 bathrooms.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.

Good garages, stabling and outbuilding.

THREE COTTAGES.

To be Sold with 11 ACRES or such additional 'parkland and farmlands as required.

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By order of the Exors. of Major J. E. Pearce, Deceased.

DARTMOUTH

Brizham 4 miles, Torquay 13 miles, London 228 miles. G.W.R. Station 5 minutes' walk.

THE ATTRACTIVE SMALL FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE KNOWN AS TOFT QUAY, KINGSWEAR

Containing 4 bedrooms, 2 boxrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 w.c.s, 2 sitting rooms, dining room, etc. Main services.

Garage, small garden and steps to landing stage and at low water a strip of sand.

For Sale by Auction (unless previously sold by private treaty) on the premises at Toft Quay, on Monday, December 1, 1947, at 2 o'clock p.m. VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

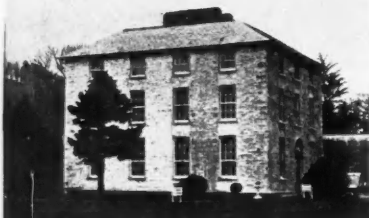
Solicitors: GUSCOTTE, FOWLER & COX, 56, Ennismore Gardens, London, S.W.7.

Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil (Tel.: 1066); 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1; and Provinces.

Important Auction Sale on Wednesday, November 26, at our College Green Salerooms at 2.30 p.m.

INNISCARRA HOUSE, INNISCARRA, CO. CORK

22 ACRES STATUTE. FEE SIMPLE
VERY FINE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE



on the main Cork-Killarney road, with Central Heating and Electric Light throughout. Situated 6 miles from Cork in the most picturesque district and also in the heart of the hunting district. Two miles from the Muskerry Hunt. There is also with this property half mile of best salmon fishing on the River Lee.

Accommodation: 4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 maids' rooms, billiard room, kitchen, etc.

Stabling for 5, 2 loose boxes, garage for 3 cars with electric light.

The Auctioneers have inspected this property and can thoroughly recommend it as a very fine Georgian Residence which has been modernised throughout without altering any of its original charm and character.

The Property is held for ever, free of rent. Rates £41.

Further particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitor: JOHN HAYMES, Coventry, England, or from the Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & McCABE, 30, College Green, Dublin. Phone: 21601/2.

Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

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NORTHUMBERLAND

Railway station 1 mile. Village and church 2 miles. Country town 2 miles. Newcastle 25 miles.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

Comprising an
OLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE
of 15 bed and dressing rooms, 5 bathrooms
and 5 reception rooms.

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ELECTRIC LIGHT.

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EIGHT PRINCIPAL FARMS,
SEVERAL SMALLHOLDINGS,
ACCOMMODATION LAND AND
COTTAGES.

All producing a substantial income.

GROUSE MOOR.

SHOOTING AND FISHING.

IN ALL NEARLY 10,000 ACRES.

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Castle Cary 3 miles, Sparkford 2½, Wincanton 6, Sherborne 7, Templecombe 7, Yeovil 8.

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ROWLANDS HOUSE, NORTH CADBURY

In an attractive Somerset village with main services, on bus route.

Comprising a stone-built residence of character, excellently fitted and in first-class order with 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, modern domestic offices, garden, garages, good stabling and paddock, 7 ACRES. Also two first-class cottages.

ALL MAIN SERVICES AND CENTRAL HEATING. Auction (unless sold by private treaty) as a whole or in 3 lots at Half Moon Hotel, Sherborne, on Friday, November 21, 1947, at 3 p.m.

Vacant Possession on Completion.

Solicitors: Messrs. STUART HUNT & CO., 1, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3. Auctioneers: JACKSON-STOPS & STAFF, Yeovil (1066), London, W.1, and Provinces.

BERKS—HANTS—SURREY BORDERS

Wokingham 5 miles, Reading 10 miles, Camberley 8 miles.

A DELIGHTFUL, WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE IN A FIRST-CLASS STATE OF REPAIR AND DECORATION

Entrance hall, 3 reception rooms, 5 principal bedrooms, dressing room, boudoir, 3 staff bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, excellent domestic offices.

Main electricity, gas and water.

Central heating throughout.

Two cottages. Excellent garage accommodation and sheds.

Grounds of 5½ ACRES with formal garden, kitchen garden, semi-wild woodland, orchard and paddock.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Between Aylesbury and Buckingham.

WINSLOW HALL, WINSLOW



A fine period house designed by Sir Christopher Wren.

Halls, 3 reception rooms, study, billiards room, 17 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 5 servants' bedrooms. Complete domestic offices with "Aga." All main services. Central heating and independent hot-water supply.

Brick-built garages and stabling. Cottage. Pleasure grounds with hard tennis court, summer house and walled garden.

About 6½ acres Freehold. Vacant possession of the whole.

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SUSSEX. WORTHING 3½ MILES

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE AND NURSERY



Three reception rooms, cloakroom, completed domestic offices, 6 bedrooms (3 with basins h. and c.), 2 bathrooms. Co.'s water and electricity. Modern drainage. Telephone. Garage for 3. Dutch barn, packing sheds, cowshed. Numerous outbuildings.

Bungalow with 2 reception, 3 bedrooms and bath. Attractive gardens with heated swimming pool.

Paddock. Arable. Four 150 ft. heated glasshouses. Range of frames.

ABOUT 13 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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By direction of W. B. Peacock, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

1½ miles Huntley, 7½ miles Gloucester, 11 miles Ross.

LYNES PLACE ESTATE, TAYNTON. 112 ACRES

Comprising a beautifully fitted Residence.

Three reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting-room, and offices. Electric light and complete central heating. Garage. Range of hunter boxes. Model Dairy Farm of 45 ACRES

Attested and Licensed T.T. Byford's Farm, an excellent Dairy and Stock-rearing Farm with half-timbered farmhouse, and 58½ ACRES intersected by a stream.

A small holding of 8½ ACRES with a modernised Cottage.

For Sale by Auction, as a whole or in 3 Lots with Vacant Possession, at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, on Thursday, November 27, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously sold).

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Auctioneers: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY. (Particulars 1/-.)



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

NEAR CHALFONT ST. PETER

With exceptional views over unspoilt country.

Modernised Cottage Residence with southern aspect.

Three reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Main services. Garage. Cottage.

Garden and paddock, with ABOUT 8 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

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(Established 1882)

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FRESHLY IN THE MARKET.

IN A PEACEFUL UNSPOILT COUNTRY DISTRICT

(yet not isolated) within 8 miles of Reading and 5 miles of Wokingham (electric S.R. to Waterloo). Basingstoke 15 miles. Hunting with the Garth and South Berks.

A LOVELY OLD-WORLD COUNTRY HOUSE OF QUEEN ANNE PERIOD

with the following accommodation, all on two floors:

Lounge hall (32 ft. x 15 ft.), study (26 ft. x 15 ft.), dining room (26 ft. x 14 ft.), a fine drawing room (27 ft. x 20 ft.). Good domestic offices, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, cloakroom.

Own electric light (already wired for main, available very soon). Central heating.



Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Reading.

Own water supply. Main water available. Modern drainage.

Garage for 2 or 3 cars. Stabling. Excellent Modern Cottage.

Richly Timbered Garden and Grounds. Including a Hard Tennis Court. Croquet Lawn.

Heather Land intersected by paths. etc. in all 13 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

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WESTERN BERKSHIRE

STONE-BUILT COTSWOLD-TYPE RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER in first-rate order near village with shops, and buses. Five miles G.W.R. main line station, splendid social and sporting district.

Square hall, 3 sitting rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, also 4 other bedrooms and bathroom (suitable as separate cottage). MAIN ELECTRICITY, CENTRAL HEATING, AND INDEPENDENT HOT WATER FROM OIL-BURNING BOILERS.

Company's water. Stabling and garage.

Well-timbered grounds of 3½ ACRES. Walled kitchen garden.

PRICE FREEHOLD £10,250

Sole Agents as above.

A Very Unusual Opportunity has just occurred TO PURCHASE AN OUTSTANDINGLY FINE AND MAGNIFICENTLY EQUIPPED MODERN HOUSE

in grounds of exceptional beauty and occupying an unsurpassed position, 26 miles south of London. It is just below the crest of a hill, 600 feet up, and it enjoys panoramic views for 30 miles. It is only a quarter of an hour by car from a particularly good train service and should be of especial appeal to anyone with business interests in London.

Accommodation: Three sitting rooms, 6-7 principal bedrooms, 5 luxurious bathrooms, 2 servants' rooms, most up-to-date offices. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER. COMPANY'S WATER. Excellent cottage. Garages. Beautiful park, woodland, kitchen garden and orchard, in all about 40 ACRES

A SUBSTANTIAL PRICE IS REQUIRED FOR THIS ALTOGETHER OUTSTANDING PROPERTY

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NEAR BURY ST. EDMUNDS AND NEWMARKET

EXCELLENT GEORGIAN HOUSE IN A PARK Perfect order. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms (parquet floors), 8-10 bedrooms (7 basins), 4 bathrooms, Aga cooker.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY, ETC. Garages, stabling, 3 cottages, fine grounds, walled kitchen garden, in all 37 ACRES

EARLY POSSESSION

FREEHOLD £18,500

Agents as above.

DORSET, 9 MILES BOURNEMOUTH

Near a good town.

EXCELLENT RESIDENCE

Hall, schoolroom, 3 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, Aga cooker.

MAIN SERVICES. GARAGE. STABLING.

Attractive gardens, kitchen, garden, meadow (let), and paddock, in all 6½ ACRES

FREEHOLD, £9,000

WITH EARLY POSSESSION

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SOMERSET, 3 MILES TAUNTON

AN EXCELLENT RESIDENCE

Very conveniently situated in lovely country.

Hall, 3 reception rooms, 8-10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, flat.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND GAS. AMPLE WATER. CENTRAL HEATING.

ESSE COOKER.

Stabling. Garages. Superbly timbered gardens. Kitchen garden. Three modern greenhouses (admirable for a market garden). Arable field.

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THIS PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE

Set in lovely gardens. The accommodation is entirely on two floors and the whole place is in beautiful order. Seven bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Parquet flooring. Central heating. Co.'s electric light and power and Co.'s water.



Garage, farm buildings, 2 cottages. Fascinating gardens and grounds. Fruit and kitchen garden, 2 paddocks.

In all about 6 ACRES

PRICE £14,000. OPEN TO OFFER

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Unusual opportunity.

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In the favoured Englefield Green area. Close to Wentworth and Windsor.



PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE designed by well-known architect. In excellent order. Octagonal and inner halls, dining room, billiards room, fine salon and sun parlour, kitchen with Aga, etc., 3 principal bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. S/c. flat or staff accommodation of 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms and kitchenette. All main services. Complete central heating and hot water by new gas boilers. Secondary Residence with 4 bed, 2 reception, 2 baths. Cottage. Garage. Lovely gardens of 4½ acres with many pleasing features. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD** Recommended by Sole Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1. (S.33308)

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1 mile from station, close to famous Heath and Racecourse, Golf and Pony Courses. On sand and gravel soil. 300 ft. above sea level.



"WOODSTOCK," KINGS RIDE Well-built and easily worked family Residence in good order throughout. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms 2 bathrooms, domestic offices. Company's services and main drainage. Garage for 2 cars. Secluded in beautifully timbered and shrubbed gardens and grounds, kitchen garden, etc. In all nearly 4 ACRES **For Sale privately or by Auction November 25 next.** Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. CHANCELLORS & CO., High Street, Ascot, Berks, and HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

Suitable for School, Hotel, Nursing Home, etc.

BERKS—SURREY BORDERS

Close to Ascot. Chobham Heath and golf courses. 1 mile Southern electric services to London (45 mins.).



"NEW PLACE," SUNNINGDALE Fine Freehold Residence of 4 large reception rooms including dining room with minstrel's gallery, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and complete domestic offices. All main services. Central heating and constant hot water. Heated garage for 6 cars. Two cottages. Delightful gardens including rare trees and shrubs, tennis court, etc. In all 5 ACRES Excellent decorative condition throughout. Vacant Possession. **For Sale privately or by Auction November 25 next.** Particulars from HAMPTON & SONS, 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

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2/- per line. (Min. 3 lines.) Box fee 1/6.

AUCTIONS

A Tudor Gem.

"CLIVE MANOR,"

CLIVE, NEAR SHREWSBURY Genuine Tudor black-and-white half-timbered Residence, possessed of great character. 4-5 bedrooms, bathroom, lounge, etc., kitchen with "Aga," pretty lawn and garden. Main electric light and water. Paddock and gardens. Possession. Auction November 18. Illustrated particulars from:

COOPER & GREEN
Auctioneers, Shrewsbury.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION

in Fordingbridge, December 4, 1947. Gentleman's Residence
AVON LODGE, FORDINGBRIDGE Three rec., 6 beds, 2 cottages, 3 acres. Possession of the residence, 1 cottage and 1½ acres on completion. For further particulars apply: **WOOLLEY & WALLIS** Salisbury.

FOR SALE

ANDOVER DISTRICT. Possession March. For sale, the perfect 17th-century thatched Cottage. Lounge with open fireplace, dining recess, nursery, 3 bed., kitchen, bath., etc. Main light. Water electrically pumped from own well. Modern drainage. Roses, fruit, lawns, children's paddling pool. ½ acre. £4,250.—Box 116.

CORNWALL. A fine old stone-built Cornish Farmhouse built on a site of great antiquity. Just back from the sea, on the beautiful Atlantic coast between Padstow and Newquay. On the outskirts of a little village and comprising Georgian style residence with 5 principal and 2 secondary bedrooms and 3 reception rooms. Farm buildings. Six stone-built cottages. 86½ acres (about 40 grass). Owner might sell with only 20 acres. £8,000 Freehold.—WATTS & SON, Chartered Surveyors, Wokingham, Berkshire. Tel.: 777.

DEVON, FACING TORBAY. A beautiful Freehold Residence standing in its own grounds. Near rail and bus, approached by an imposing tree-lined drive, with marble pillared porch entrances. Comprising dining, drawing, morning rooms and study, with white-tiled butler's pantry and cloakroom with fitted basin, and spacious offices on ground floor, with all public services. Electrically heated with passenger lift to bedrooms, 4 principal bedrooms fitted basins, 2 bathrooms and servants' quarters with separate staircase. Telephone. Garage, conservatory and outbuildings. All in first-class order ready for occupation. Well-stocked fruit, vegetable and flower gardens with lily and fish pond. Vacant possession on completion. Solicitors' references.—For particulars write Box 119.

EAST GRINSTEAD. Close to town, facing south. Glorious views over Ashdown Forest. Three reception, 8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. All main services. Central heating. Double garage. Three cottages. 3½ acres. £16,000.—Sole Agents: Messrs. P. J. MAY, East Grinstead. Tel. No. 315.

EAST SUSSEX. Completely modernised 15th-century Country House, perfect condition. Ideal yachtman or sportsman. Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, sun lounge, 4 reception rooms (lounge 42 ft. x 17 ft.), modern domestic appointments. Central heating. Large garage. Grounds 3 acres. Freehold. £8,500.—KING & CO., 725, Green Lanes, N.21, Laburnum 1137.

EAST SOMERSET. For sale, Georgian House outskirts country town. High, good view, modernised, redecorated. Three rec., 5 bed., 2 bath., fitted basins, Aga, all mains. Stable, walled garden, garage, paddocks. £6,000.—Box 120.

HERTS-BEDS BORDER. On bus route near Hitchin, one hour London. Freehold, £6,500. Bargain owing to ill-health. Most attractive small 10-acre Estate. Spacious rooms, every convenience, 4 recep., 5 bed., 4 dressing, 2 bath., 3 w.c.s. Three-car garage. Ample outbuildings. All mains gas, elec., water, sewer. Telephone. Walled-in garden. 70 mature fruit trees. Paddock (let off). Heavily timbered winding drive. Also 5-roomed lodge with gas, elec., water, sewer, bath, and w.c., about ½ acre. Only £2,000.—Particulars from Box 110.

KENYA HIGHLANDS. Government approved sub-division scheme for Residential Settlement (999 years leasehold) in one of Kenya's healthiest areas. No extremes climate. No malaria. English fruit, flowers. Income-tax 2/- in £. Excellent fishing, small game shooting. Yacht club 20 miles. Post-office and bar 2 miles. (1) 20 acres with large stone House; lounge with dining recess (45 ft. x 26 ft.), 4 bedrooms, bathroom, inside sanitation, kitchen, pantries, servants' quarters. Stores, garage. Water from borehole. Electric light. Lovely garden, lawns, large orchard, fruit plantation. Approved price, £4,000. (2) 20 acres with House as above, but 3 bedrooms. No orchard. Electric light. Approved price £3,000. (3) 20 acres with cedar House, inside lined polished cedar panels. Accommodation, etc., as No. 2. Approved price £3,000. (4) Eight plots, each 20 acres, without houses, water laid to plot boundaries. Some plots with fruit plantations and some cultivated land. Roads of access to all. Approved price £22/15/- per acre. Stone for building may be purchased in district. Timber for building may be cut in adjoining Government forest or can be purchased from sawmills throughout country.—Apply: G. HEARNE, Nairobi, Kenya.

PORTPATRICK. Right by the sea. Completely and well-furnished in great comfort. Three reception, 9 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Basins in bedrooms. Constant hot water. Electric radiators throughout. Esse cooker. Refrig., etc., etc. Main water, electricity and drainage. Dry and mild climate. An attractive house on two floors. Wigtownshire. Sleepers nightly from London. Inclusive price £11,000.—Write, ROSSLYN, Colam, Portpatrick, Wigtownshire.

SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES. Forty Country Properties from £2,000 to £20,000. Please state requirements.—DAVY & CO. (Bristol) Ltd., 12, Queen Square, Bristol.

STOKE POGES, Bucks. Fascinating white old-world Cottage Residence in a charming garden with high clipped hedges. Ideal position in lovely country yet easy access all facilities. Three bedrooms, 2 large reception. Large hall with cloakroom. Well-fitted offices. Garden about one acre with a small 4-roomed cottage. Bargain at £4,800 freehold.—MOORE AND CO., Surveyors, Carshalton. Tel.: Wallington 2606. (Folio 4599)

WEST SUSSEX. Genuine old-world Farmhouse, 4 bed., bath., 2 recep. Main electric light, power and water. Excellent farmery. Ties for 20. 56 acres. Freehold. Possession. £10,000.—Sole Agents: GOLDBIE, GREEN & COXALL, 12, Grosvenor St., W.1.

WILTSHIRE-BANTS BORDERS. Gentleman's Residence for sale. Four rec., 7 principal beds, 2 bathrooms, services. Attractive grounds and paddocks, 12 acres in all.—Apply: WOOLLEY & WALLIS, Salisbury.

TO LET

IVINGHOE-WHIPSNADE DISTRICT. Glorious position on Chilterns. Unique modern House, with every comfort. Six beds, 2 baths, 3-4 rec. and good offices. Central heating. Garage. Delightful grounds, including swimming pool. Rent £350 per annum.—W. BROWN & CO., Estate Agents, Tring, Herts.

MAIDENHEAD. On the bank of the Thames. "The Fishery," Chauntry Road. To be let, unfurnished, to an Officer, past or present, of the Household Brigade. The very well appointed Riverside Residence with a long frontage to the Thames and direct access to the Guards Boat Club. Very considerable sums have been expended on interior appointments. Five principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 luxurious bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, servants' flat of 3 rooms, bathroom. Polished floors, numerous fitted cupboards, central heating, garage. All main services. Delightful grounds sloping down to the river bank. Close to shops, station, golf and other sporting amenities close by. Rent £500 p.a.—Apply: COLLINS & COLLINS, 50, Brook Street, W.1 (May. 6248).

ATTLEBOROUGH HALL. To Let for 3 years, a fine Period House, situate one mile from the town, standing in a commanding position and surrounded by a walled moat, partly clay. The house, which is beautifully panelled, contains 7 bedrooms and dressing rooms, bathroom, attics, kitchen and domestic offices. Central heating. Mains electricity and good water supply and drainage. Gardens, orchard, double garage and stabling.—Apply: SALTER SIMPSON & SONS, Attleborough, Norfolk.

HORSHAM AND BRIGHTON (between). Comfortable Country House. Complete staff. On hourly bus stop. Station one mile. Moderate rent winter months to careful tenants.—Miss INNES, Morleys, Shermanbury, Horsham.

NORFOLK ESTATE. To Let, unfurnished, charming Country House, 5 main bedrooms and dressing rooms, living hall, dining room, drawing room, smoking room. Staff quarters. Main electricity. Central heating all on two floors. Good garden with tennis courts. Garage, good bungalow with electricity. 600 acres of shooting can be hired if required. 17 miles from coast. Fakenham 7 miles, Norwich 20 miles. Private family only.—Full particulars from Box 117.

WANTED

BERKSHIRE DOWNS district, between Reading/Newbury preferred, but would consider Berkshire or Bucks if within one hour London or 9 miles radius Basingstoke. House wanted to buy. Minimum accommodations: Three reception, 5 bedrooms, usual offices, 2 bathrooms advantage. Main electricity. Cottage or staff annex essential. Old house preferred, and might consider house requiring modernising. Minimum 2 acres up to 15 farm land.—Write Col. C., c/o Messrs. NICHOLAS, Land Agents, 1, Station Road, Reading.

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WEST OF ENGLAND (ALL PARTS). W. J. TOLLEY & HILL (Est. 1902) require Country Houses for many unsatisfied applicants. If selling, please write us: 58, Baldwin Street, Bristol. Phone 20562-3.

WEST SUSSEX. PETWORTH, STORRINGTON. Queen Anne or Georgian Residence in first-class condition, containing at least 7 bedrooms, timbered gardens and grounds, and about 50 acres. Large garage and cottage essential.—Please write, giving particulars with photos, to JOHN D. WOOD AND CO., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

Regent
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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

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SURREY, NEAR FARNHAM

In a lovely situation in the glorious pine and heather country close to several well-known beauty spots.
450 ft. up with magnificent panoramic views.

A SPLENDID MODERN RESIDENCE
brick built with tiled roof and having south-west aspect.

Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms (all with fitted basins h. and c.), 2 bathrooms.
All main services. Central heating.

Fine double garage.
The delightful grounds are inexpensive to maintain, being principally pine and heather, and they extend in all to

ABOUT 4 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £6,750

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,970)

WEST SUSSEX

On the Selsey peninsula about 6½ miles from Chichester and served by excellent service of buses.

A DELIGHTFUL SMALL BUNGALOW

having an extremely attractive appearance with a heavily thatched roof.

Large central lounge about 21 feet square, 3 bedrooms (one having fitted basin h. and c.), modern bathroom, sun loggia.

Company's electricity and water. Double garage

Gardens and lawn simple in character and extending to

ABOUT 1 ACRE

PRICE FREEHOLD ONLY £2,500

Sole Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M.2478)

WEST SOMERSET

In the heart of Exmoor, occupying a unique situation facing south and commanding extensive views

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL
RESIDENTIAL, SPORTING AND AGRICULTURAL
ESTATE

CAPITAL MODERN RESIDENCE



with 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, attic rooms.

Two cottages, stabling, farm buildings.
Parklike grounds, ornamental gardens, bathing pool,
pasture, etc.

ABOUT 120 ACRES

One mile of first-class fishing.

Moderate price Freehold.

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NORTHANTS

Delightfully situate in the centre of the Pycheley country.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD HOUSE DATED 1739
ADJOINING AN OLD-WORLD VILLAGE

Three reception rooms, 11-12 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electricity and drainage. Stabling.

Five cottages (two with possession).

CHARMING LAKE OF ABOUT 2 ACRES

Well timbered matured gardens, kitchen garden, grassland,
etc., in all

ABOUT 36 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,937)

FAVOURITE ASHTEAD DISTRICT

Splendidly situate about a mile from the station and near
to Green Line and other bus services.

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

Easy to run. Facing south and approached from a
private road.

Three reception rooms, 4-6 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms,
bathroom.

All main services. Large garage.

Matured gardens, attractively disposed, and having a fine
variety of first-class fruit trees, in all

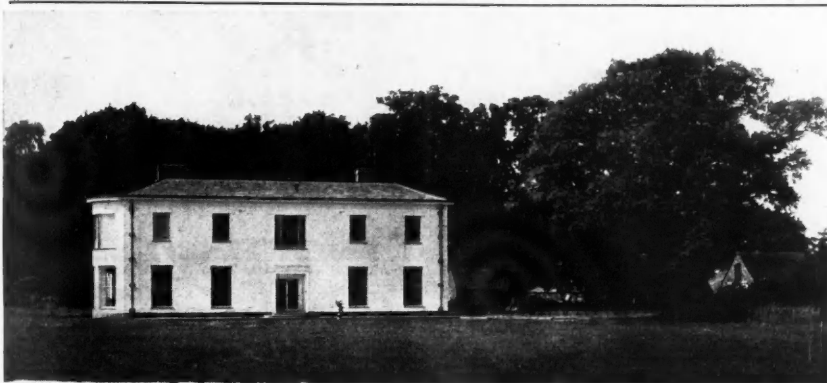
ABOUT ¾ ACRE

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £7,250

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,982)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

FRINGE OF ASHDOWN FOREST

Close to old-world Sussex village. About 7½ miles from East
Grinstead and 8½ miles from Tunbridge Wells. Regular bus
service passes entrance drive.

IN A DELIGHTFUL RURAL SETTING
ON HIGH GROUND

ENJOYING FINE OPEN VIEWS

A TYPICAL SUSSEX HOUSE OF SPECIAL CHARM

Completely modernised at considerable cost and now in fault-
less condition throughout. Ten bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 3 recep-
tion rooms, labour-saving offices. Aga cooker. Main electricity
and water. Central heating. Garages, 2 cottages and other
useful outbuildings.

Well laid out gardens easily maintained.

Lovely trees, rock garden, swimming pool, productive kitchen
garden and land, in all

ABOUT 32 ACRES FREEHOLD £13,750

Joint Sole Agents: Messrs. C. J. PARRIS, 67, High Street,
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OVERLOOKING WIMBLEDON COMMON

Unique position in delightful woodland setting. Perfect quietude and seclusion yet only
30 minutes by car from West End.

A SUPERBLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE OF SINGULAR
CHARM AND CHARACTER

IN FAULTLESS ORDER THROUGHOUT AND READY TO OCCUPY
IMMEDIATELY

Beautifully decorated and replete with every modern convenience. Drive approach
guarded by lodge at entrance. Fine suite of reception rooms, ballroom, 8 principal
bedrooms, 5 bathrooms, 6 secondary bedrooms, complete offices.

All main services. Central heating and independent hot water supplies. Oil fuel.

Stabling. Garages with flat over. Fine range of glasshouses.

MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INEXPENSIVE GARDENS

adorned by matured and stately trees extending in all to about

3½ ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Full particulars apply Sole Agents: RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

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ON ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENTIAL ESTATES
WITHIN 30 MINUTES LONDON.



Exceptionally charming
architect-designed small
Country Residence

Standing on high ground
amidst delightfully wooded
surroundings.

Entrance hall with cloak-
room, lounge with beamed
ceiling, inglenook fireplace,
etc., dining room with brick
fireplace, kitchenette, 4
excellent bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms.

Partial central heating. Every modern amenity.

PRICE £7,500 FREEHOLD

Full details from Principal Agents: BENTALLS ESTATE OFFICES.

SURREY—19 MILES FROM LONDON

Situate on the favoured St. George's Hill, Weybridge, most exclusive rural residential
district in Surrey.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF DIGNITY AND CHARM

standing in secluded timbered grounds of approximately 1¼ ACRES
Spacious well-planned accommodation.

ALL PRINCIPAL ROOMS FACE SOUTH.

Lounge hall with gentlemen's cloaks, library with fitted bookshelves and panelled
ceiling, drawing room with handsome inglenook fireplace, dining room with beamed
ceiling and open fireplace, compact domestic offices, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, studio
and games room.

PRICE £8,750 FREEHOLD

Further particulars from Sole Agents: BENTALLS ESTATE OFFICES.

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St.,
Belgrave Sq.,
and 68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1

Between Reading and Newbury

Over 250 years old with interesting historical associations.



Very attractive Cottage, in excellent order and completely modernised. Three reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main water and electricity. Central heating. Large garage. Delightful garden, just over $\frac{1}{2}$ ACRE. (More land may be available.) **Sale urgently desired. With Vacant Possession.**—Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (BX.196)

URGENTLY WANTED

RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY

of 150 ACRES up to 400 ACRES

with possession of the whole.

Good modernised House (period preferred), 6-10 bedrooms and all conveniences.

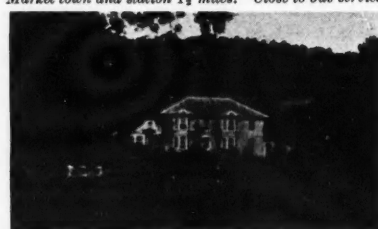
Buildings for T.T. herd and sufficient cottages.

Sussex preferred, but borders of adjoining counties, and Oxon, Wilts, Glos, Somerset considered.

Particulars to GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1.

DEVONSHIRE

Market town and station $\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Close to bus service.



Two drives. Lounge hall, 4 rec., 10 bed and dressing, 4 baths. Main elec. Ample water. Mod. drainage. C.H. Elec. lift. Stabling, garages. Two cottages. Delightful grounds with tennis court, kitchen gardens, greenhouses, orchard, woodland. Well watered rich meadowland, about $13\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES. **FREEHOLD. VACANT POSSESSION. VERY MODERATE PRICE.** All details from Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 125, Mount Street, W.1. (C.7170)

F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

OXON. CHARLES II PERIOD HOUSE

Between Oxford and Aylesbury.



A FINE OLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE

set in lovely old-world gardens. Three reception rooms, 7-8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main power. Garage and stabling. Squash court. Cottage. Gardens a feature. Paddock.

8 ACRES. £11,500

F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

RURAL ESSEX

40 miles from London.



RESTORED OLD-WORLD FARMHOUSE

Fine oak timbering and other characteristic features. Five bed., bath., 2 reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Aga cooker. Garage.

ONLY £5,950 WITH $1\frac{1}{2}$ ACRES

Recommended by F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

WEST SURREY VILLAGE GREEN

Easy reach Guildford. On bus route.



A 17th-century gem. Picturesque elevations and period features. Modernised and in perfect order. Two reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services. Large garage.

Pretty garden with fruit trees.

$\frac{3}{4}$ ACRE. PRICE FREEHOLD £7,750

Agents: F. L. MERCER & Co., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

Grosvenor 2538
(2 lines)

TURNER LORD & RANSOM

127, MOUNT ST., LONDON, W.1

Telegrams: Turloran, Audley, London.

AMIDST UNSPOILT COUNTRY

Abutting on to golf course, a few miles from Abingdon, Berks, 8 miles Oxford.



Hall, 3 reception rooms, sun loggia, school room, 6 principal bed and dressing rooms, 4 secondary bedrooms, 4 bathrooms.

MAIN ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGES and STABLES. TWO COTTAGES.

Beautiful well-timbered grounds, pasture and woodland.

47 ACRES. FREEHOLD

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1.

In beautiful wooded undulating country near Aldbury.

NEAR TRING, HERTS

Away from noise but easy reach London by rail and car.

A CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE, MODERNISED

Courtyard, hall, 4 reception rooms, cloakroom, 7 principal bed and dressing rooms, 2 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, offices. Central heating and independent hot water. Main electricity and water. Radiators. Good cupboard accommodation. Cottage Annex having hall, 2 sitting rooms, kitchen, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, radiators, etc. Lawns, rose garden, fruit and kitchen garden, heated glasshouses, paddocks, garage, etc.

ABOUT 10 ACRES FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1.

ONLY £8,000. ASCOT

Overlooking Racecourse.

FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

Nine bed and 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, domestic offices. Central heating and hot water. Electricity, water, gas. Garage. Grounds about 1 ACRE

TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1.

HERTS

In real country, a few miles from Tring.

TO LET FURNISHED

Cottage: 2 bedrooms, bathroom, dining-room-kitchen, drawing-room. Main water and electric lighting. Garage. Small garden. RENT 7 GUINEAS PER WEEK

Agents: TURNER LORD & RANSOM, 127, Mount Street, W.1.

WELLESLEY-SMITH & CO.

17, BLAGRAVE STREET, READING. Reading 2920 & 4112.

TILSWORTH HOUSE, NEAR LEIGHTON BUZZARD, BEDS

A LATE 18th-CENTURY HOUSE

Carefully modernised and in excellent order. Beautifully situated (but not isolated) on high ground commanding superb views.



Vestibule, hall, cloaks, 3 sitting rooms, compact offices, 5 bedrooms, also dressing room (3 with basins h. and c.), 2 well-fitted bathrooms. Co.'s electricity and water.

Central heating throughout. Garage, and well-kept old-world garden, with Vacant Possession of the above.

Also 2 good cottages, 6 loose boxes and paddock, let at £150 per annum until 1950. In all about $2\frac{1}{4}$ ACRES, FREEHOLD. For Sale privately or by Auction in November next by WELLESLEY-SMITH & Co. (as above).

NEAR BEACONSFIELD, BEDS. In woodland setting. Excellent House in first-rate order, with lounge-hall, cloaks, 3 sitting, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths. Main services. Central heating. Garage, etc. ABOUT 3 ACRES. FREEHOLD £7,500. —WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

READING TO BASINGSTOKE. High up, lovely views. Close to Commons, excellent House, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, bath. Main services. Central heating. Garage, stabling. 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD £6,750. —WELLESLEY-SMITH, as above.

REIGATE
2286/7
Redhill 631/2

HARRIE STACEY & SON

6, BELL STREET, REIGATE

And at
REDHILL and
TADWORTH

SOUTH HOLMWOOD, SURREY

In a particularly lovely rural position close to Leith Hill, near village, 3 miles Dorking.

A LUTYENS HOUSE IN PERFECT ORDER

Built in the Dutch style.

Modern, of picturesque and distinctive appearance and beautifully equipped.

Entrance hall, lounge, dining room (both 20 ft. by 16 ft. 6 in.), study, model domestic offices with staff sitting room and the spacious Annex.

containing lounge (20 ft. by 18 ft.), bathroom and bedroom.

7 other bedrooms and bathroom No. 2.

All services. Garage and outbuildings.



Lovely gardens of 2 ACRES

PRICE £12,500 FREEHOLD

The whole of the costly and tasteful Furnishings can be purchased if required. Sole Agents: HARRIE STACEY & SON, as above.

5, MOUNT ST.
LONDON, W.1

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

WEST SUSSEX COAST. A FEW YARDS FROM THE SEASHORE

4½ miles from well-known town. Close to bus services and railway station.



A DELIGHTFUL MARINE RESIDENCE OF MODERN GEORGIAN DESIGN

Five bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms.
All main services. Central heating. Domestic hot water.
Attractive well-sheltered gardens. Garage. Near golf
courses and sports clubs.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. VACANT POSSESSION

Owner's Agents: E. CLIFFORD SMITH, Esq., F.S.I., Willow-
hayne Estate Office, Angmering, Sussex (Rustington 345),
and CURTIS & HENSON, as above.



SOMERSET

*Heart of Exmoor. On high ground amidst park-like
surroundings. Magnificent views.*

Ten bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Electric
light. Ample water.

Garage. Stabling. Cottage. Farm buildings. Picturesque
gardens. Bathing pool.

Farmlands (let off) surround the residence.

About 120 ACRES

About 1 mile of good fishing.

Owner anxious to sell the Freehold.

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

BETWEEN AYLESBURY AND PRINCES RISBOROUGH

AN ORIGINAL ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE AMIDST RURAL SURROUNDINGS

All genuine period features. In first-class order. Eight
bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Picturesque
old barn converted into games room. Aga cooker. Groom's
rooms. Stables. Cottage. Main electric light and power.
Charming old-world gardens. Hard court. Walled kitchen
garden. Farm land surrounding (let off).

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1.

HATCH END, MIDDLESEX

Close to station and bus service.

WELL-BUILT FAMILY HOUSE

in exceptionally charming gardens of about 1½ ACRES

Seven bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, hall, 2 recep-
tion rooms. Oak-panelled full-sized billiards room
(Thurston table will be sold).

All main services. Central heating.

Freehold must be sold. Owner gone abroad.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. £6,250

Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

Central
9344/5/6/7

Established 1799
AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS, LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:
"Farebrother, London"

BERKSHIRE

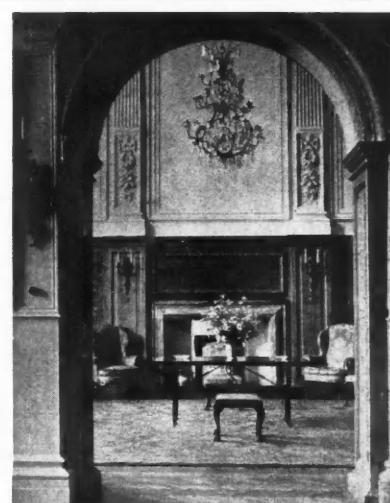
SERVICE FLATS

AT

SOUTH HILL PARK, BRACKNELL

A SELF-CONTAINED SERVICE FLAT CON-
TAINING 1 RECEPTION ROOM, 2 BEDROOMS,
BATHROOM AND KITCHEN WILL SHORTLY
BECOME AVAILABLE.

THESE ATTRACTIVE FLATS WITH MODERN
AMENITIES ARE SITUATED IN SPACIOUS
GROUNDS AND PARK.



Telegrams:
"Sales Edinburgh" C. W. INGRAM F.R.I.C.S. Tel.: 32251
(2 lines)

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

PERTSHIRE PROPERTIES

FOR SALE

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

1. HOUSE WITH 1,800 ACRES OF HILL GRAZING. Two reception
rooms, 6 bedrooms in all. Shooting and fishing. Also small Farm and steading
with 65 ACRES let till November, 1948.
2. ARABLE AND GRAZING FARM OF OVER 550 ACRES.
3. ARABLE AND GRAZING FARM OF OVER 250 ACRES.
4. (With early entry) MANSION HOUSE AND 30 ACRES of Policies and
Woodlands adjoining the Farms numbered 2 and 3 above.

For particulars of these and other SCOTTISH PROPERTIES
apply to

C. W. INGRAM, F.R.I.C.S., 90, PRINCES STREET, EDINBURGH.

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861. Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

FOUR MILES WOKING. (Excellent rail service, half-hour London. Frequent
bus service within few minutes walk.) Lovely views. Very ATTRACTIVE
MANOR HOUSE, 3-4 reception, 2 bath, 6-7 bed, STAFF FLAT with bathroom and
2 bedrooms. Main electric light and water. Telephone. Garage, etc. Charming
inexpensive gardens, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock, 6½ ACRES. FREEHOLD.
£26,950.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (23,398)

5 OR 28 ACRES
NORTH BUCKS. Convenient London and Midlands, excellent bus and rail
services. Medium-sized STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, 3 reception, 2 bath,
8-9 bed. Main services. Central heating. Telephone. GOOD STABLING.
GARAGES. Two excellent 6-ROOMED COTTAGES. Delightful and highly pro-
ductive gardens, orchard and paddock, nearly 5 ACRES. £29,000. FREEHOLD.
Further 23½ ACRES pasture available.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley Street,
W.1. (23,339)

CORNWALL, 3 miles from North Coast, in Estate of 500 acres. To Let, Furnished,
self-contained front part of COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 6-7 bed., 1-2 bath, 3-5
reception. Electric light. Central heating. Stabling. Garages. Lovely gardens.
RENT 9-12 GUINEAS PER WEEK according to what is wanted.—TRESIDDER AND
CO., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (22,474)

SUSSEX-KENT BORDERS, hour London. Outskirts of village. Really good
COUNTRY HOUSE in excellent order and recently modernised throughout.
Carriage drive. Hall, 3 reception, 2 bath., 7-10 bedrooms. All main services. Tele-
phone. Central heating. Double garage, stable, excellent flat. Delightful grounds with
collection of flowering shrubs, tennis and other lawns, wild garden, kitchen garden and
paddock, 3½ ACRES. Strongly recommended.—TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley
Street, W.1. (23,342)

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

DELIGHTFUL 17th-CENTURY HOUSE

Lovely part of Surrey. One hour London.



Completely modernised with every up-to-date convenience yet retaining all its period features, 5-6 beds (basins), 2 baths, hall, 2 reception. Main services. Central heating. Charming old-world gardens, paddock, etc.
FOR SALE WITH 4½ ACRES
Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

RURAL HANTS

One hour London. Easy reach Basingstoke.



DELIGHTFUL MODERN GEORGIAN HOUSE
Exceptionally well equipped and in first-rate order. Seven beds, 3 baths, 4 reception. Main services, etc. Garage. Cottage. Charming gardens, orchard, paddock.
FOR SALE WITH 8 ACRES
Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

UNSPOILED ESSEX

Between Bishop's Stortford and Dunmow, 300 ft. up, lovely views



Delightful 17th-century house with old-world features, yet completely modernised. 5 beds, bath, 2 reception, electric light, central heating, etc. Garage. Gardens of about an Acre.

FREEHOLD £5,950

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

NEW OCKLEY, SURREY

CHARMING 16th-CENTURY HOUSE

Standing high with beautiful views.

Nine beds, 3 baths, 4 reception rooms. Main electric light and power. Good water supply and modern drainage. Excellent brick-built outbuildings, part suitable for conversion into cottage.

FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by WILSON & Co., as above.

A PERFECT COUNTRY HOME

One of the finest situations in Surrey, near Guildford, bounded by National Trust Land.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED AND EQUIPPED GEORGIAN REPLICA

Ten beds, 4 luxurious bathrooms, paneled reception rooms. Stabling, garage. Flat and cottage. Lovely gardens and pastureland.

FOR SALE WITH 40 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by WILSON & Co., as above

Grosvenor
1441

LOVELY 16th-CENTURY HOUSE

Beautiful unspoiled country, 20 miles south of London.



SINGULARLY DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE

completely modernised yet full of period features. Three reception, 7 beds (all basins), 4 modern baths. Main services. Aga. Garage. Charming gardens with hard court.

FOR SALE WITH 4 ACRES

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

HAMPSHIRE COAST

Easy reach Lymington. Ideal for yachting. Facing south with lovely views to Isle of Wight.



Five beds, bath, 3 reception. Electricity. Main water. Cottage. Matured garden with stream. **2½ ACRES** Owner purchased elsewhere and property now for sale at **BARGAIN PRICE OF £7,000**

Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

By direction of the Robinson Trustees.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—ESSEX BORDERS

Within 9 miles of Cambridge, 15 miles of Newmarket and 44 miles of London.

HINXTON HALL

AN ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE, WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Five reception rooms, billiard room, 9 principal bedrooms, 5 secondary bedrooms, 5 servants' bedrooms, 5 bathrooms.

Central heating. Main electricity. Good water supply.

Standing in well-timbered park. Pleasure grounds, lake, 2 kitchen gardens.

TWO GOOD LODGE COTTAGES.

IN ALL ABOUT 54 ACRES

Or the Hall would be Sold with a smaller area if required.

By direction of Oxford University.

TO BE LET ON LEASE

AN ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

MOULTON GRANGE

within 5 miles of the county town of Northampton.

Hall, 6 reception rooms, 14 principal bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 10 secondary bedrooms, ample domestic offices.

Cottage. Outbuildings. Garage and stabling.

Most attractive grounds.

IN ALL ABOUT 10 ACRES

THE KITCHEN GARDENS, which include orchard, vinery, peach house, and 7 glass-houses, together with head gardener's house and either one or two cottages could be included in the lease if so desired.

For further particulars and orders to view, apply:

MESSRS. BIDWELL & SONS

Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents. Head Offices: 2, King's Parade, Cambridge, and at Ely, Ipswich, and 49, St. James's St., London, S.W.1.

41, BERKELEY SQ.,
LONDON, W.1. Gro. 3056

LOFTS & WARNER

and at 14, ST. GILES',
OXFORD



UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY

KENT

Within easy daily reach of London.

PICTURESQUE HALF-TIMBERED XVth-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Comprises 3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Main electricity. Main water. Original open fireplaces. Jacobean and Queen Anne panelling. Outbuildings. Delightful gardens extending in all to about

5 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD. PRICE £5,750

Joint Sole Agents: LOFTS & WARNER, 41, Berkeley Square, W.1 (Gro. 3056); BAXTER PAYNE & LEPPER, Bromley, Kent.

JUST AVAILABLE

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3

SOMETHING QUITE UNUSUAL

The fact of this property being offered at **Pre-War Price** yet it is in absolute perfect repair. The reason is that an **immediate Sale** is imperative.

SURREY, ADJOINING GOLF LINKS

Daily reach of London. Near Farnham.

MODERN RESIDENCE

Three reception, 6 bed (some fitted basins), 2 baths., excellent offices, Aga, etc.

Main services. Central heating.

Inexpensive gardens. Paddock.

7 ACRES. FREEHOLD. IMMEDIATE VACANT POSSESSION

Chance for Real Bargain.



NEAR BANBURY

Delightful position in picturesque old village.

CHARMING 17th-CENTURY RESIDENCE

Full of beautiful oak and period features.

Completely modernised, perfect repair.

Lounge hall, 2 reception, 4 bed., bath., excellent modern equipped offices. Main electric. Ample water. Septic drainage. Garage 2 cars. Stabling.

Old-world gardens **ONE ACRE**

FREEHOLD, IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wesdo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

By order of the Trustees of the late Sir Blundell Maple, deceased.

ENGLEMERE, ASCOT

2½ miles south-west of London. 50 minutes from Waterloo by electric train. 300 ft. above sea level.

IDEAL FOR A HIGH-CLASS SCHOOL OR RESIDENTIAL INSTITUTION.

Fully modernised and in exceptional order.

Four reception, 26 bed and dressing, 13 bath.
Central heating. All mains. Passenger lift.
Modern open-air swimming bath. Squash court.
Two modernised cottages. Bungalow. Bothy.
Garages for 4. Two flats.
Kitchen gardens and pleasure grounds of 25 acres.
VACANT POSSESSION EXCEPT ONE FLAT
ON COMPLETION.



Also

The White House, Red House, Studio Flat,
modernised Lodge and large Bungalow

All with Vacant Possession

Fully equipped indoor Riding School.
Pair of Cottages. Modern Bungalow.

Altogether about 27½ ACRES

For Sale privately as a whole or by Auction in
November.

Full particulars from the Joint Auctioneers: BARTON, WYATT & BOWEN, London Road, Sunningdale, and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

By direction of the Executors of Lady Dawson.

Remenham Place, Henley-on-Thames

High up with extensive views.



Thirteen bedrooms, 6 bath, 4-5 reception. Main electricity.
Central heating. Garages and stabling. Farmery. Lodge
and 2 cottages.

IN ALL 53 ACRES

For Sale by Auction (unless sold privately) at Henley
on November 25.

Auctioneers: SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames, and
JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

WINCHESTER 4½ MILES

On outskirts of picturesque old village on bus route.

SIX BEDROOMS WITH BASINS, DRESSING ROOM.
2 BATHROOMS, 2 RECEPTION.

CENTRAL HEATING, MAIN WATER, ELECTRICITY
AND GAS.

GARAGE, ATTRACTIVE GARDEN.

COTTAGE AND 9 ACRES

Agents: Mr. H. IAN REDFERN, 5, St. Peter Street, Win-
chester (2624), and JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley
Square, W.1. (62,654)

CABRAMATTA, FAIRMILE COMMON, ESHER

Completely secluded yet only 17 miles from London.
COMPACT MODERN HOUSE



Two reception, 9 bed and dressing rooms (most with
basins), 2 bathrooms. Aga cooker. Central heating.
Chauffeur's cottage with garages. Hard tennis court.
Main electricity and water. Large ornamental lake and
timbered grounds of 37 ACRES
FREEHOLD WITH VACANT POSSESSION
REDUCED TO £9,750

WELLER, SON & GRINSTED, Guildford, and
JOHN D. WOOD & Co., as above.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1.
(Regent 4685)

PORTLAND, BONNAR ROAD, SELSEY, SUSSEX

In a sought-after village, about 7 minutes from the sea, 8 miles from the old-world favourite town of Chichester, close to bus route thereto.



THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD MODERN RESIDENCE

Occupying a corner position and comprising panelled
lounge hall, fine lounge, dining room, 5 bedrooms, 2 bath-
rooms, good kitchen, etc. Main services. Electric power
points throughout. Telephone. Wood block floors to
ground floor rooms.
Garage for large car.

Sheltered and secluded garden, lawn and flower beds
surrounded by high yew hedge.

To be offered for Sale by Public Auction at Winchester
House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2, on December
10 next. (Offers to purchase privately beforehand are
invited.)



Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale from the Solicitors: Messrs. DOD LONGSTAFFE & FENWICK, 15, Berners Street, W.1. Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., LTD., 5, Grafton Street, Mayfair, W.1 (Regent 4685), and Tottenham Court Road, W.1.

SALISBURY
(Tel. 2491)

WOOLLEY & WALLIS

and at RINGWOOD
& ROMSEY

WOODLEY HOUSE ESTATE, ROMSEY, HAMPSHIRE

1½ miles Romsey, 10 Winchester, 8 Southampton.

GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE "WOODLEY HOUSE"

Three reception, 7 principal, 4 secondary bed-
rooms, garages, 3 acres. Now let at £350 p.a.

GREAT WOODLEY FARM HOUSE and 70 acres.

Five cottages. Accommodation land.



LOT 1. WOODLEY COTTAGE.

THE MODERN RESIDENCE "WOODLEY COTTAGE"

Three reception, 5 principal, 2 staff bedrooms,
good offices, garages, charming grounds.

VACANT POSSESSION.

By Auction in Lots, Wednesday, December
3, 1947, at Romsey.

Particulars from the Auctioneers at Romsey, or the Solicitors: Messrs. STILEMAN, NEATE AND TOPPING, 16 Southampton Place, W.C.1.

BOURNEMOUTH
 WILLIAM FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
 E. STODDART FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
 H. INSLEY FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS
 BOURNEMOUTH—SOUTHAMPTON—BRIGHTON—WORTHING

SOUTHAMPTON
 ANTHONY B. FOX, F.R.I.C.S., F.A.I.
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BRIGHTON
 J. W. SYKES, A. KILVINGTON.

By direction of the Trustees.

SEAVIEW, ISLE OF WIGHT

Situated about 3½ miles from Ryde with excellent boat service to Portsmouth, whence London is easily reached by express trains.



SEAGROVE ESTATE
 Comprising a section of the picturesque seaside resort of Seaview including the moderate sized Mansion known as "Seagrove" possessing remarkably fine views over Spithead and standing in a miniature park of about 17 ACRES. Home farm of about 43 acres. The fully licensed Pier Hotel of 56 bedrooms with vacant possession.

Freehold ground rents secured on excellent Residential and Commercial Properties.

Rack rents. Two boathouses capable of conversion to week-end cottages. Excellent cottage with vacant possession. Block of well-wooded land. Building site. Beach, bathing, car park and boating rights, and

THE UNIQUE CHAIN PIER

Total actual income £955 per annum.

VACANT POSSESSION OF Main Residence, Pier Hotel, one Cottage, one Boathouse, Chain Pier, and Car Parking Rights.



To be offered for Sale by Auction, in one or several Lots, at Kimbells Cafe, Osborne Road, Southsea, on Thursday, November 27, 1947, at 3.30 p.m. (unless previously sold privately).

Solicitors: Messrs. FARDELL, Market Street, Ryde. Auctioneers: Messrs. Fox & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

Close to the Historic Town of WAREHAM, DORSET

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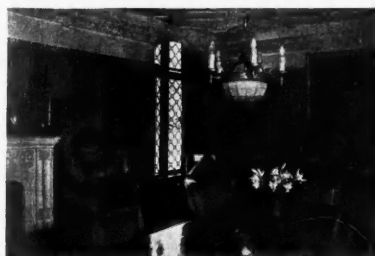
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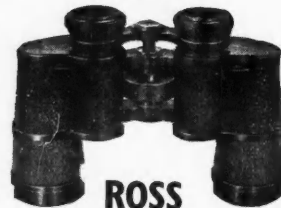
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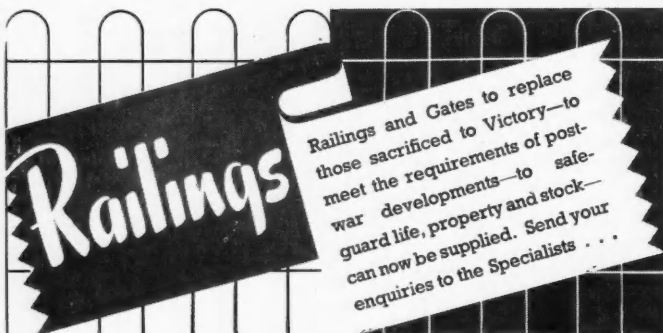
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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. CII No. 2652

NOVEMBER 14, 1947



Harlip

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The Honourable Margaret Elphinstone, who is to be a bridesmaid to Princess Elizabeth, is a daughter of Lord and Lady Elphinstone and a niece of the Queen

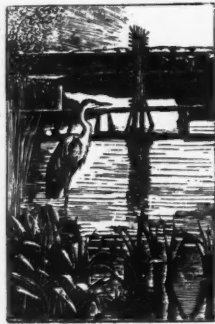
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RIVER POLLUTION

THE series of objective reports on *Pollution Affecting Rivers in England and Wales* now being issued by the British Field Sports Society supply a damning indictment of the negligence of industrialists and the dereliction of obvious duty on the part of local authorities which have combined to bring about the present shocking state of affairs. To-day the time for recrimination is past. What is required is a tightening up of the law so far as it still allows the commission of the large-scale public nuisances involved, and the statutory organisation of local and regional controls on lines already laid down by the Central Advisory Water Committee in the form of a draft Bill. The second *Pollution Report*, just issued, truly declares that the tragic part of the present situation is that there does not seem to be a single form of pollution the cure for which is not known, while most of the cures are easy to instal and not unduly expensive in application. Promises of effective legislation have been made, it is true; but, in the present congestion of legislative projects, it seems obvious that until an informed body of opinion, such as the Field Sports Society desires to see, can be brought into being, we may wait indefinitely for the creation of authorities with powers to deal with each watershed as a whole, and to restore to life rivers that to-day are little more than open sewers.

That the whole secret lies in the awakening of the public conscience and the vigour and intelligence with which enlightened public authorities are prepared to act is clear from the present control of pollution in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Not only are the western tributaries of the Ouse potentially the most highly polluted rivers for their size in this country, but their improvement in recent times has been so remarkable that they have become a standard demonstration of what can be achieved by careful application of the results of modern research into methods of purification, and the slow but persistent application of these methods over a number of years. Our readers do not need to be told of the attractions to anglers and nature-lovers of the Nidd and the Wharfe and the upper reaches of the Aire. They still, according to the Report just published, show little sign of pollution. The Calder and the lower reaches of the Aire were already a public nuisance a century ago. They were, literally, open sewers, and that they are not so to-day is due to the energy and enlightenment of the West Riding Rivers Board, which was formed under a special Act in 1894. The Don appears to be the black spot in this efficiently managed area, but though the *Pollution Report* gives an account of difficulties still to be surmounted in

dealing with the Calder and the Aire, it comes to the encouraging conclusion that "while there is still a good deal of pollution in several of the rivers, there is, with one exception, no derelict stream in the West Riding to-day."

For contrast one has only to go a little farther north and look at the Tees, not long ago one of the finest salmon and trout streams in the country. To-day we are told that "the devastating filth which now disgraces its estuary" has not even the excuse of a respectable antiquity like that of some areas whose trouble started with the industrial revolution. Thornaby, Middlesbrough, Stockton, and adjoining districts pour all their sewage untreated into the stream. An average of twelve million

WILLOW

BESIDE the stream the willow tree
With wanton whispers seeks to woo
It from its course towards the sea,
Beguiling as a mistress, who
Permits no rival to her charms
And tries by every trick she knows
To keep her lover in her arms.
And as the stream more swiftly flows
The waving branches dip and dance
With frantic gesture, but in vain.
The stream flows on, its sparkling glance
Regards her with a bright disdain.
For she must languish where she grows,
Watching the stream, which, ever free,
By each inconstant ripple shows
It cannot love a rooted tree.

NATALIE SHAW.

gallons of crude sewage enters the estuary every 24 hours. Apart from this, industrial pollutions—including cyanides—come from factories, iron works, coke ovens and chemical works. The only recent official report stated that conditions in 1940 were as bad as and perhaps worse than they were from 1929 to 1933. If the Tees is a case where the fault and the remedy are obvious there are other streams, such as the Lee, where less patent dangers lurk. London has long been suburbanising Hertfordshire, Welwyn Garden City has become a manufacturing centre, and further potential damage now threatens from the establishment of new satellite towns. In this case the danger arises not so much from the likelihood of direct pollution as from failure to recognise the necessity for taking sewage dilution fully into account.

THATCH RISKS

THERE would seem to be scope for an enterprising insurance company or underwriter to make a corner in fire risks to houses roofed with Norfolk reed thatch, and likewise perhaps at a slightly higher premium, for ordinary thatched premises too. The current premium for all classes of thatched houses is around 7s. 6d. per cent., yet, as letters in our issue of October 24 and to-day point out, this does not take into account the precautionary practices now current (asbestos under-roofing, high chimneys), the difference of risk as between types of thatch and situations of premises, or the plain evidence of even straw thatch's resistance to external sources of fire. If thatch, the oldest of roofing materials and in some respects the best, were suppressed by actuarial miscalculation—to be replaced with slates or corrugated iron—not only would scenery suffer but a traditional material be wasted and a craft killed. Sir Archibald Hurd has proposed that owners of well-built modern thatched houses should join him in negotiating more equitable insurance terms. He has suggested that such an informal syndicate should agree to place all their insurance business with a firm prepared to quote a more reasonable rate for fire risks, the agreement possibly involving that each owner bore the risk of fire in any year up to a value of £100. From the insurance angle this looks quite a profitable proposition, while from the thatched householder's it certainly deserves all support.

STEEL FOR AGRICULTURE

A VITAL factor in the drive for increased food production at home is the supply of steel for new agricultural machinery as well as for ploughshares and spare parts for existing equipment. It is shattering news for the British farmer, suffering from acute shortages, that the export of agricultural machinery is to be increased by 400 per cent. next year, while there is as yet no effective priority in steel deliveries for the makers. Ministers talk airily about increased steel allocations for agricultural machinery and say that only one-half will go for the export trade, but allocations on paper are worthless. If Sir Stafford Cripps has his way, preference will be given to export at the expense of the home trade, and the British farmer will find himself as frustrated twelve months hence as he is to-day. We must put first things first, and top priority must be given to equipment for our own farms if they are to produce the extra food expected of them. Targets of increased production sound well, but there is no sign at all yet of the drive which will attain them. While there is such muddling at the centre, it is not surprising that the county agricultural executive committees are quiescent and farmers are left to their own choice about acreages of wheat and potatoes for next year. But we fear that the country will be sorely disappointed when harvest comes.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

THE Olympic Games obviously constitute an immense undertaking. How big an undertaking it is merely to produce our own team can be at least partially realised by learning that some 180 or 190 "possibles" have been named by the British Amateur Athletic Board for training and observation. Perhaps the general public will be more interested in the name of one illustrious veteran than in those of all the younger competitors for honours, that of Sidney Wooderson. It is not yet on the list, but it is good news that it may be; Wooderson has not apparently made up his mind, but there are hopes that he may decide to run again, and if so all hearts will be with him. Another remarkable veteran, Donald Finlay, is already among the chosen, and though this great hurdler is now hard on 40 the years have yet made little impression on him; he is still our best hurdler and in a third Olympic capable of extending the best in the world. One interesting piece of news is that the camera will come to the aid of the judges and that the "photo-finish" will decide those minute differences that are beyond the powers of the human eye. In a contest in which competition must be necessarily close and national feeling inevitably runs high, there will always be dissatisfaction and even unjust accusation of partiality, and evidence which cannot be rebutted must be most desirable.

A CAPTAIN AND A YORKSHIREMAN

CRICKET in general and Yorkshire in particular will be the poorer for the resignation by A. B. Sellers of the captaincy of his county eleven. He led Yorkshire for nine summers and in six of them he led them to victory in the County Championship. He leaves the side at a moment when they have suffered a temporary eclipse, but that it will be only temporary and that youth will soon be ready to take the place of retired age no one can doubt. Sellers would have made a good captain of any team, but he was best of all as captain of Yorkshire, because he is essentially a Yorkshireman, full of the qualities that are characteristic of that great and formidable county. He knows its language and could deal with its players in a way that they understand. When a cricketer attains a great fame as a captain his merits as a player are apt to be underestimated, and it must never be forgotten that Sellers was a very good player indeed, with a dourness and determination and a power of making runs when they were most wanted, typical of Yorkshire cricketers. And, though we now write of him in the past tense, it is good news that he will still be available, in the absence of his successor, Norman Yardley, to lead the county eleven. Cricketers can say "Hail" to him but not "Farewell."

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

OWING mainly to an unprecedented wet and cold spring followed by a particularly hot and long summer, there has been so much of unusual interest to study in the ornithological and entomological worlds that I had almost forgotten that there is such a thing as anthropology, which marches hand in hand, or at any rate has a nodding acquaintanceship, with psychology. I was reminded of the existence of these branches of science recently, when a correspondent asked me for some information about the Beduin Arabs of Sinai, since he is going out to the Middle East with a scientific expedition and proposes to measure and examine the heads of some of the more primitive tribesmen in the peninsula.

* * *

IN connection with psychology, the heading under which, I imagine, this item of interest comes, I wonder what unseen force, herd instinct or mass thought it is that suddenly, and without any previous symptoms, dictates to the male youth of this land between the ages of 8 and 14 that they should spin tops on the macadam surfaces of the roads, usually in the vicinity of corners marked "dangerous." As I go about my lawful occasions I see the boys of this village, the next village and the neighbouring town engaged in their various pastimes, which on the whole have a most modern and up-to-date atmosphere about them, with aeroplanes of various models figuring largely and, where local conditions permit, landing craft also. Sooner or later, however, the urge to spin tops manifests itself, and throughout the land (or at any rate the southern counties) every boy suddenly acquires a top and a whip with which to put the necessary horse-power into it, and proceeds to amuse himself with a toy which, so far from being new, lent interest to the life of his great-grandfather when he was a schoolboy; and this in itself should be sufficient to damn it utterly in the eyes of modern youth.

The peculiar thing about this top-spinning activity is that it is not tied to time as is the arrival of the cuckoo or the outward migration of the swift, but occurs at odd frequencies in almost any month of the year and occasionally misses a year altogether.

* * *

A DOG acquaintance of mine who belongs to a neighbouring farmer (I am unable to call him a friend because in a somewhat standoffish manner he has given me to understand that there is only one man who really matters in this world) is achieving local fame because in the last twelve months he has run down and killed no fewer than six foxes single-handed. This is no mean achievement when one remembers that the average fox is considerably faster than the average dog, is as clever at dodging as any hare and as a rough-and-tumble fighter is by no means to be despised. On the various occasions when I have seen the ordinary house dog, a Scottish, a wire-haired or an Irish terrier, come to grips with a fox in the course of his wanderings after rabbits in the undergrowth, the result has always been a draw. This fellow, Sailor by name, who is a very stockily-built greyhound, with possibly a hint of the bend sinister in his pedigree, has no difficulty in closing with a fox after a chase of a hundred yards or less, and carries out the execution most efficiently in a matter of sixty seconds with no damage to himself. He also brings the dead fox to hand afterwards like a Labrador carrying a hare.

I remember reading in an article on foxes of the fox-hunting writer's awful horror on seeing a fox rolled over and killed by a sheep-dog on a mountainside where the loss of lambs was a frequent occurrence and the dog was supposed to do something about it. As an amateur



OLD HOUSES AT THAXTED, ESSEX

Douglas Went

poultry-keeper in an area to which the local foxhounds have not penetrated for twenty years, I have never been able to understand why a fox should be venerated as something approaching a deity when the only part he plays is that of being a constant pest by night, and sometimes by day also.

* * *

PROPOS of foxes being killed in a horrific and highly improper manner, I met last week a local gun-prowler, a term which, I think, describes aptly those who wander with permission over the land of various smallholders and without permission on the commons and outskirts of the Forest, who was carrying a six-month-old cub he had just shot. He told me he was going to sell it to a hotel in a neighbouring seaside resort, where it would figure on the menu as jugged hare. I am not certain if he was in a serious or a flippant mood, but I recalled that last winter, when lunching at a leading hotel, I partook of a dish of jugged hare which most definitely was not hare, and the identity of which has puzzled me ever since. At the time I had queasy suspicions that someone had reason to mourn the loss of the household cat, but this casual remark by the gun-prowler has thrown some light on the mystery.

Which reminds me that last week, at a hotel in another town, I ate a very queer partridge, or, to be more exact, I ate a portion of it, since what remains to-day of my palate and

my ornithological memory were so busy trying to decide exactly what it was that I forgot to finish it. I was assured by the waiter that it was partridge, and I like to accept a man's word, but a waiter does not always know of the secret rites that are being practised in the kitchen. The shape of the half-bird was most unpartridge-like, the flavour was certainly not that of game and there was a short length of bright red scaling on the leg that was served to me. Of course the French partridge, which used to be fairly common in these parts, is also called the red-legged, but nevertheless I was still unconvinced. I think, however, that I have now solved the problem, since on my return home I read in Thorburn's *British Birds* under "moorhen": "in the male bird used for the drawing on Plate 59 the scarlet colour of the garter, usually only a band on the upper part of the leg, was extended downward along each side of the tarsus."

To continue the topic of the queer diets of to-day and the consequences of the meat shortage, I received the other morning a letter from a reader which describes a particularly horrible murder he witnessed the other Sunday. On the river at the bottom of his garden a swan had raised five cygnets: on hearing four or five reports from a gun he ran down to see her floundering on the surface of the water and crying out in her death agony, and, lying near her, two of her cygnets, which two local "sportsmen" had shot.

THROUGH A HIGHLAND HILL-PASS

Written and Illustrated by
GORDON RATTRAY TAYLOR

WHICH is the finest hill-pass in Britain? Many names spring to mind as candidates for the title, most of them well known; but I would like to put forward the claims of a pass which, even in these days of hikers and caravanners, is known to comparatively few. I am thinking of part of the ancient and once much-used "coffin-road" which still provides the most direct route between the Inverness area and the west coast of Scotland; the Pass which the maps call the Bealach an Sgairne, the Pass of Rumbling, which local people call the Cadha Duthac, but Scotsmen generally simply the Bealach.

The word *bealach* in Gaelic means a pass or defile. But in contrast to *lairig*, which usually refers to a broad defile intersecting the hills at a comparatively low level, *bealach* indicates a high crossing over a col, sometimes only a few hundred feet beneath the summits.

There are many *lairigs* in the Highlands, but when a Highlander says "the *Lairig*" without further indication, he usually means *Lairig Ghru*, the magnificent passage through the heart of the Cairngorms, joining Braemar with Speyside. Correspondingly, if he says "the *Bealach*," he generally means the *Bealach an Sgairne*. But while the *Lairig Ghru* is constantly visited and often described, "the *Bealach*" is seldom visited and rarely described. In fact, though I have a fairly extensive acquaintance with the literature of Highland topography, I have never seen a detailed and illustrated description of it.

This neglect is certainly not due to the



1.—LOCH POLLAN BUIDHE, OR LOCH OF THE LITTLE YELLOW POOL, ON THE OLD ROUTE TO THE BEALACH

superior scenic merits of other passes, for the Bealach is scenically superb. In the words of the Rev. Walter Smith, an authority on the hill-paths of Scotland, it is "generally and properly recognised as one of the most splendid walks in Scotland." It is due, rather, to its

extreme remoteness, to the fact that it leads to a sparsely inhabited area with few communications, and above all to its length. From the hotel at Cannich to Shiel Bridge is 33 miles, while the closing of the old coaching inn there made it necessary to push on to Dornie Ferry, bringing the total length to 40 miles, the top of

the pass being at 1,700 feet above sea level. An hotel has recently been opened at Shiel Bridge, and there is now also a youth hostel, so that the expedition becomes a little more manageable; but it still remains a route, as the guide book says, "for stout walkers only."

The wise traverse the Pass to the westward, thereby reducing the climbing they have to do to some 800 feet. It can be reduced still further to a couple of hundred feet or so, by taking the route round the southern flank of the 3,383-foot hill, Beinn Fhada, instead of going over the Bealach proper to the north of this hill. Most of those who nowadays cross the Pass seem to do this, but it is a great mistake, for, though the scenery by the southerly route is rocky and fine and is enlivened by a considerable waterfall, it cannot compare with the terrific vistas obtainable from the higher viewpoints on the north. In any case the northerly route is the historic one and the going is easier.

Accordingly, it was with the intention of taking this rarely traversed northern route that we set out one morning in June from Tomich in Strathglass. The day was overcast. Our intention was to cross the Amhuinn Deabhag and make our way through the meadows and over the wooden bridge below the mouth of Affric Gorge, joining the road up the glen half a mile or so from its mouth. Here we had arranged to meet "the Miller" who was to give us a lift over the next eight miles. The miller, a Mr. Mackenzie, drives the ancient vehicle which carries the mails to the dwellers in the glens of Affric and Cannich, travelling up each one on alternate days.

At once we met with a check. The overnight rains had carried away the plank bridge over the stream. It was flowing too fast to ford, so we set off down the hard road at a good pace with the object of intercepting the Miller at Fasnakyle (Fig. 7) at the mouth of the glen.

Fasnakyle is a delightful spot: an old high-arched bridge crosses the stream, and from it there is a pleasant vista up a short reach of river; the dark, almost black, water sparkling into white on the rocks and overshadowed by steep banks clad with pine and fir. On the flat ground to the north, the drovers used to halt their flocks for the night, as they drove them south to the markets at Perth and Stirling. *Fas* is the Gaelic for such a spot: sometimes anglicised as "sheep-stance." The flat ground which the drovers found so useful is now to be the site of a hydro-electric station.

We reached the old high-arched bridge over the River Glass at 9 a.m., which was the time of the tryst higher up the glen, somewhat anxious whether perhaps the Miller had already passed. But after a few minutes his dilapidated car appeared and we piled on board.

At first the road runs steeply up the right-hand or northern wall of the glen with the river running in a chasm, many hundreds of feet deep, on the left. The scene is intensely green—greener than any other glen in Scotland, except maybe Glenmoriston, I should suppose—for Affric is clothed with woods. These are not the sombre, carefully marshalled battalions of the Forestry Commission but thousands of silver birches, rowans, larches, wiry oaks and pines. They cling to the steepest cliffs and even grow right down in the gorge itself, springing miraculously from almost vertical walls,



2.—THE DARK POOL AT THE ENTRANCE TO CHISHOLM'S GORGE



3.—THE APPROACH TO AFFRIC LODGE, WITH THE LOWER SLOPES OF MAM SODHAIL BEYOND

so that in summer it is hard to see the river. At a few points one can stand on the road and look down to the cream-flecked, coffee-coloured flood below, but, generally, it is necessary to force one's way through deep bracken and trees to find a viewpoint.

The gorge of Affric—Chisholm's Gorge (Fig. 2)—is one of Scotland's noblest features. Through it the pent-up waters of Lochs Beneveian and Affric thunder like an express train, boiling in many a granite cauldron and plunging over two noble falls: Dog Fall and Badger Fall. If these falls are little known, perhaps it is because there is no accessible viewpoint. The best views are not to be obtained from the north bank at all. Instead you must follow a heather-fringed track for two or three miles along the southern rim of the gorge, from which fine prospects of the river are obtained. To get close to the falls, it is further necessary to clamber down to the river's edge; this is only possible at a few points and calls for a certain agility.

About four miles up the glen the woods begin to open out, the slopes become less steep and suddenly the panorama of Loch Beneveian is spread before you. Across the loch, the hills of the Guisachan deer forest slide gently into the loch. On the near shore, the lonely road, innocent of fence or hedge, winds unsteadily out of sight. The spot held memories for me, for it was here, three years before, when I was cycling furiously back in the dark after a long day on the summits of Mam Sodhail, that an enormous stag sprang bellowing across my path, almost bringing me off the cycle, and giving me the fright of my life. The word "bellowing" is not a fictitious addition to the story, for it was October, and the stags had been calling all day. The long eerie note had filled the Coire Gadheil sanctuary, and was still resounding across the loch from the forest on the south side.

Beneveian, or Beinn a'Mheadhoin, to spell it in the

Gaelic form, means the hill in the middle, a name which doubtless refers to the tremendous Mam Sodhail (Fig. 3), together with its northern summit, Carn Eige. Together they rank as the highest hill north of the Caledonian canal. From the summit you can see "right across Britain." To the east the view extends far over the Moray firth, while to the west the hills of Skye and the Hebridean Sea are, in good weather, clearly visible.

The public road ends at a white bridge a couple of miles before the end of Loch Beneveian. Here the Miller set us down and we started the walk in earnest. The sky was overcast and no breath of wind stirred the waters of the loch. Three miles beside the twisting birch-fringed river brought us to Affric Lodge (Fig. 3). The lodge lies on a spit of land which separates Loch Affric from a minor lochan to the east. Thus the lodge looks west towards the remotest

recesses of the deer forest, while the stalker's cottage behind looks back along the road we had come. At this point is the ford which gives the glen its name, for Affric is a contraction of Ath-farig—the ford of bathing. Some writers have asserted that the name comes from Bhreac (spotted), but the old spelling of Affric, which is still used locally (Affaric) shows this derivation to be unlikely.

In the old days one had to cross the ford (there is a bridge now) and proceed along the southern shore of Loch Affric, but when Lord Tweedsmuir bought the forest he wished to leave the deer undisturbed and arranged to make a new right-of-way along the north bank.

There were no signs of life at the lodge or in the stalkers' cottages as we left the road and picked our way along the side of the loch beneath the steep cliffs of Mam Sodhail. We were glad to note that several of the plank



4.—THE BEALACH—A CLEFT IN THE WALL OF HILLS BEYOND LOCH A'BHEALAICH



5.—WHERE THE BEALACH ENDS : LOCH DUICH LOOKING TOWARDS GLEN CROE. IN THE MIDDLE IS A' GHLAS BHEINN



6.—THE VIEW FROM THE SUMMIT OF THE BAELACH DOMINATED BY THE PEAK OF THE MULLACH FRAOCH CHOIRE



7.—FASNAKYLE, WHERE THE RIVER AFFRIC JOINS THE RIVER GLASS

bridges over the burns had recently been put in order—some of them had been in very poor shape when I passed by a few years previously. The path rises slowly to an eminence from which a fine panorama of the loch and the hills beyond it is seen. It was now 11 a.m., and we sat down to drink a cup of coffee and admire the view. There are a number of magnificent old pines here—traces, they say, of the "Great Wod" which once covered all the Highlands.

Two miles farther on the path rejoins the old right-of-way and proceeds on pretty level ground to the stalkers' cottages at Alltbeath. This remote dwelling-place turns out to be a rather unappetising collection of shacks in the construction of which corrugated iron plays a predominant rôle. To-day they are tenanted only in the stalking season and a good many hikers have spent the night in one or other of the outhouses. Friends of mine have told me how, at this point, they once met a young couple in thin clothes with a tandem, cycling westward at about 4.30 p.m. They warned them that they could not hope to get through to Loch Duich before nightfall and that they would have to carry their machine for several miles. However, the couple persisted and (as they heard afterwards) reached civilisation exhausted towards dawn.

By now the sun was beginning to break through, so we stopped for lunch, and then struck into the uppermost reaches of the glen. This is the only tedious part of the expedition. Here the glen is a featureless funnel running between tall but not precipitous hills. We lost the path and plunged on over tussocks of grass. By about 4 o'clock we were feeling a bit dispirited; there is in every such expedition a low point, after the excitement of the start has evaporated and before the climax is in sight. Seeing a hillock we decided to climb to the top and find out where we were. As we reached the top the featureless scene gave way to a panorama as inspiring as it is unexpected. At our feet lay the lonely Loch a' Bhealaich (1,242 feet above the sea). Beyond it a wall of hills with a cleft in it—the Pass (Fig. 4).

By now we had covered some eighteen miles and felt that we deserved a rest, so we raced down to the sand-fringed shores of the loch, threw off our clothes and plunged in. After this refresher we finished what food and drink we had left and then lay peacefully in the sun. Loch Duich seemed quite near—after all it was just the other side of the Pass. It was in a mood of cheerful confidence that we shouldered our packs and clambered up the steep slope to the summit of the Pass, stopping frequently to look at the splendid vista behind us. At our feet lay the loch with the flanks of the unpronounceable Sgurr nan Ceathramhnan towering above it. Far beyond the loch a series of slopes led the eye to the culminating point: the summit of the Mullach (Fig. 6). But the steep descent to sea level proved more arduous than we had anticipated—the path has been made up of granite slabs which are hard on the feet when one has a twenty-pound pack, and the path twists and turns through many more miles than are shown on the map. By now, too, the sun was shining fiercely and the wind had dropped. By the time we reached the flat alluvial soil at the mouth of the glen we were hot and weary: our thirst seemed mocked by the sparkling salt waters of Loch Duich.

Coming to a farm, we knocked on the door and were rewarded with long glasses of creamy milk.

Half a mile beyond, the farm road joined the lochside. We had reached the west coast. But it was 7.15 and the bus had long gone. There remained a three-mile trudge along the shore to Shiel Bridge, where we had arranged for accommodation. Fate was with us: a car gave us a lift for a couple of miles. By 8 o'clock we were cooking a meal proportionate to our labours.

Amid the riot of impressions which fill one's mind after a long expedition such as this it is difficult to reach a balanced conclusion. But, as I look back I find my original impression confirmed. As I compare it with other walks in the Highlands—the route across Loch Moidart and up the side of Lochailort, the coast road to Lochinver in Sutherland, or the route up Glen Dochart to Lochetive in Argyllshire—I still think that it surpasses them all.

THE VINTAGE IS IN

By IAN ANSTRUTHER

LE patron sat at the head of a bare trestle table in the kitchen. I was on his right, and the village electrician, clasping an accordion, was on his left. And the din was terrific! Two farm-hands were dancing together in the middle of the floor. A crowd outside was screaming to the accordionist to leave us and to join them. Claude and Jean, sons of *le patron*, yelled at each other across the table about American swing. A cocker spaniel and a mongrel terrier fought under the table over a bit of steak. The fête, in fact, had begun!

The vintage in this part of Gironde started a few weeks ago, the white grapes first, then the black, the best of them on very stony ground, growing not more than two feet high, and finally, much the best to eat, those from more muddy soil, higher and less backbreaking to pick.

The whole local population turns out at this time. Meals and wine are free. Pickers' pay is only 5s. a day, but everyone seems well content. In fact the buffoonery, the cackles of the women, the hoots of derisive glee from the young men, the devilish grins and prances of the minutest of little boys would make you think that their life was the best and happiest in the world. Fat bunches of grapes whizz through the air between rival partisans. Roars of triumph and fury at a hit would be followed by a frantic chase, leap, dodge, hurdle, over and between the trellises. Terrible vengeance pursued the thrower if he was caught. I saw one boy stripped naked and covered from head to foot in skins, pips and juice. The delight of the beholders was beyond endurance. And when they went back to work a very aged man came and picked up the squashed remains, carried them thoughtfully to a cart and tipped them into a tub over a pure, unblemished pile of bunches! Out of the fifty of us, ten were German prisoners, and four were Belgian students; I was the only Englishman. Most of us were pickers, carrying wooden baskets, taking a row to ourselves or sharing according to the direction of the foreman. Carts stood at the edge of the field, and between us and them strode hefty fellows with huge orange panniers on their backs who carried our gatherings up little ladders on to the wagons and toppled the contents into big wooden tubs. In them the grapes were beaten with clubs by old and ancient carters.

Under a blue and sunny sky we moved like multi-coloured beetles up the dark green lines. The pannier-bearers were orange blobs jerking about above our doubled backs. The horses stood jingling the bells on their collars. The carters thumped away jerkily like Victorian mechanical toys. A passing Englishman even considered us so picturesque that he stopped to take a photograph. But he never did. A sudden scream of "*Lapin*" turned the whole field into Bedlam. A wretched little fellow, the rabbit had the mob upon him in a second, and before a minute only I and the photographer stood where we were. The rest, young and old, leaping the vines in Olympic style, were almost out of sight. Poor *lapin*! They never got him, but he made a break, he wasted half an hour, and he gave them all something to remember the day for. I remembered it too for seeing a woman find a large black beetle, spit on it and pop it down inside her shirt for luck!

Even the peasants admit that grapes eaten straight off the vine, hot in the sun, are good. And my! How good. How sweet, how sticky, how devastating for the stomach. No idle nonsense of picking here a grape and there another. Take a whole bunch, the nearer to the ground the sweeter, bury your face from nose to chin, suck out the juice and throw the skeleton at your neighbour.

What bliss! What agonies of indigestion!

Somehow I only thought of vineyards as being terraced, the vines quite tall, the rows short and easy to be got at. In fact, down by Margaux, near Bordeaux, the land is flat, the vines are laid in endless rows one acre after another. If we were picking more than a mile or so from the château where the kitchen and the vats were, we walked or trundled on the wagons to the field before our breakfast, ate it there and

began our rows at 8. Lunch followed at 12. At 6 we stretched our backs, jumped on the wagons and were home for tea.

Always in France, often at home, I have scorned breakfast. As a vintage hand, up at 6 to collect shaving water from the pump, walking the mile or two across the fields, I found a glass of wine and a chunk of rock-like dark wheat-bread hardly enough to keep me going until 10. But for the grapes I should have been really hungry. The food in fact, off the black market, especially down in the wine lands, where no other kind of agriculture exists, is more spare than I should like to live on for long. Thin soup, potatoes, meat if it is to be had (so tough that often no knife would go through it), and the dry, hard, dusty, crusty bread. I saw not one pat of butter, not a drop of milk, only a very little cheese. "*Nous pauvres*," the peasants say, "we can't afford to go to the black market; what are we supposed to do?" What indeed? So poverty and squalor walk together and the Communists are eager to be their guide.



GATHERING THE GRAPES IN A FRENCH VINEYARD

Men with large panniers on their backs collect the gatherings and topple them into big wooden tubs standing on carts waiting at the edge of the field

A huge fire of vine cuttings has been lit in the yard of the farm. A griddle five foot square and four inches off the ground on little wheels stands ready. On it are gargantuan slabs of beef. Vine wood burns very quickly, leaves a fine clean ash that keeps hot for a long time. It is said to give meat a very special flavour. A stone outhouse is used as a kitchen during the vintage. In one of its walls is a fireplace ten foot across. Against another two are coppers, three apiece. Opposite the fire is the trestle table at which the patron, the regular hands and I have had our meals. And from here *la patronne* sees that the women work, stirring the coppers, tasting the soup, quizzing at every person within the yard. The strength and whipping spirit of this woman amazed me. For eighteen days she had been up the first, the last to bed, driving the people to work. To-night there is to be a feast, the Harvest Home, and the labour hitherto has been a slight affair compared with what has been achieved to-day.

Not knowing the routine, I was away from the vineyards for the final afternoon, and came into the yard only when I heard the horses' bells and even wilder shouts and laughs than usual. From head to foot the boys were covered in grape-juice, mud and boot-black; the girls' hair stood on end, their faces were stained and muddy. The final fight must have been monumental!

About an hour later people came drifting back, the girls in new clean dresses, the men shaved and suited, and we all wandered into the long dark barns, where regiments of barrels

stood filled with the wine of years, to taste the wine of this and get an appetite for supper. There'll be no shortage to-night. The griddle has been wheeled over the embers, cheese and pâté have appeared, some fish has been acquired, the patron has even managed to extort some custard tarts from the local baker. So the sun goes down, the ashes glow through the grids between the steaks, and the smell of roasting meat filters the bouquet of the claret in our nostrils. A little parade is formed by all the girls carrying bunches of flowers to *le patron*; kisses and hugs repay them. *Alors!* Ladle us out the soup. And once the din is quietened in the barn, the coffee (the only time I saw it) and the cognac on the table and whiskers and laps well sprinkled with the crumbs of pie, *le patron* comes to join us and we ourselves forget the weariness of bending in the sun.

His face is red, *M. le Patron's*, and a little quarter toothbrush moustache sticks on his lip. He is over six foot three, and he never speaks but bellows always at the top of his voice. I

used to think that he was always in a fury. In fact he appears to be the tenderest of men. Yet to hear him, his wife, his two sons and half a dozen farm-hands discussing a simple thing like bread you would think that at any moment a cataclysmic battle would begin. And what expressions these old Frenchmen have. I did my best to catch them as, before they started dancing, they listened to the accordionist, their faces stilled with childish, open admiration. The oldest had a grey and sunken aspect like that of a friendly sponge. Another was toothless, bald but for one splendid, lavish lock from ear to ear. A third, younger, and looking like Mr. Punch, would spend his time mysteriously trying not to laugh. But the cognac got the better of them all and soon the crowd outside pushed in, tumbled the electrician to the barn, sat him upon a barrel and shrieked at him to play again at once.

Like marionettes the beaux of the village pushed their partners round. Necks bent a little forward, knees quite stiff, they shunted doggedly after each other, looking grotesquely like a mime of modern dancers. I watched them leaning against a pile of little kegs and said I did not dance myself. And as they danced on, neither the need for dollars nor the price of bread to-morrow chased the lightness from their hearts.

Romance goes none too well with poverty; I was moved to see this part of France's spirit still alive. It will not die, of course. Only I hope that it will recover sooner than one sees it doing at this moment.

THE GUARDS CHAPEL, WELLINGTON BARRACKS

THE PROPOSED DESIGN FOR REBUILDING

ON Sunday, June 18, 1944, the Guards Chapel was wrecked, with heavy loss of life, by a direct hit from a flying bomb. The Chapel, which dates from 1838 and was probably designed by a Royal Engineer, was Doric externally with a massive western portico, but had been entirely remodelled within by Street to a Romanesque character. This, in its turn, had been overlaid and, in the case of the arcades, altered to a scheme initiated in the 70s involving alabaster-polychrome lining in mosaics, windows and memorials. The main structure survived in part, with nearly all the remarkable mosaic decoration. The stained-glass windows, damaged in an earlier attack, had been removed and have been restored by Messrs. Lowndes and Drury under the supervision of Mr. Goodhart-Rendel.

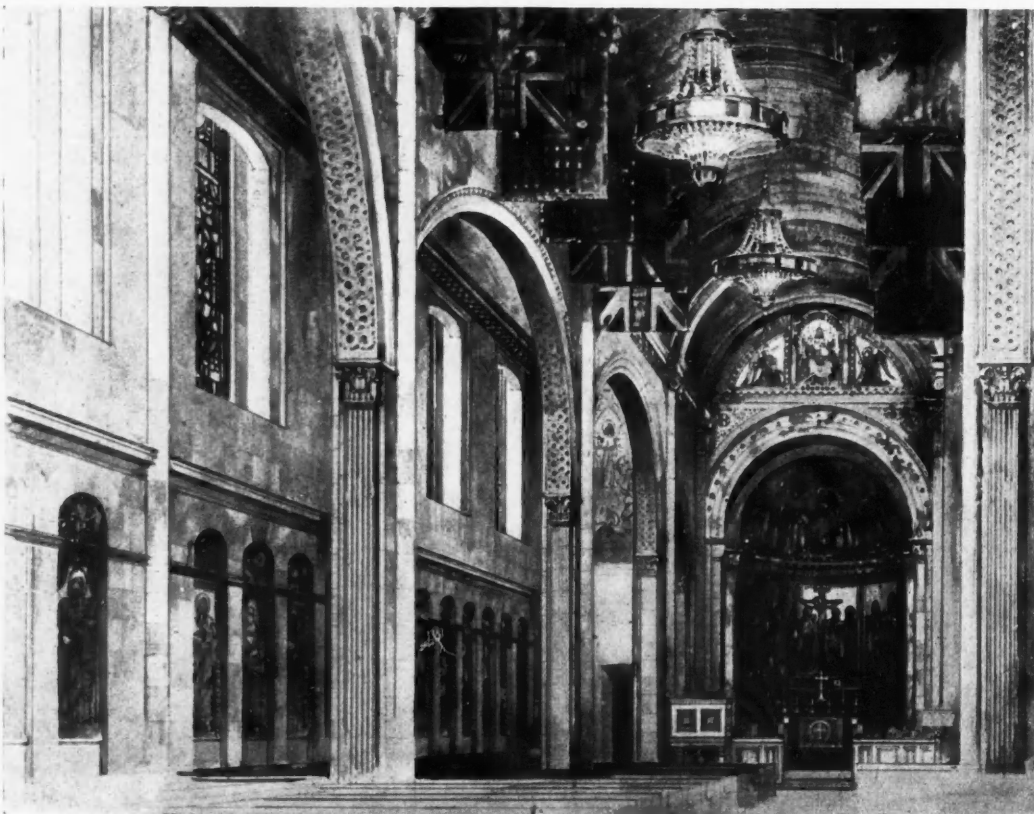
In 1945, Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, a Past President of the R.I.B.A., was commissioned by the Brigade of Guards to prepare designs for a non-denominational Guards' Memorial shrine in conjunction with a scheme for rebuilding the Chapel on which he was approached by the War Office.

Considerable subscriptions for the interior decoration of the new Guards Chapel have already been received, and it is intended to launch an appeal for the Memorial at the end of November. However, it is not yet settled whether the Guards Chapel will be rebuilt on its present site. The Ministry of Works may decide that the Chapel should be situated at the opposite end of the barracks, in conformity with the large scheme of eventually rebuilding the whole of Wellington Barracks itself. The re-siting of the Guards Chapel might, of course, alter considerably the present designs for the War Memorial, though it is hoped it would be on similar lines to the designs here shown. The mosaics which are still intact in the chancel, and those which adorn the partially demolished outer walls of the old Chapel, would be transferred if the Chapel was re-sited, although some considerable expense would be involved in the process.

It can be said, in favour of the present Chapel, that on its present site it does not interfere with such amenities as the immediately adjacent Queen Anne's Mansions possess (which might well be affected by barrack buildings); while architecturally it forms both a monumental termination to the barracks at that end and a stylistic stepping-stone between the Horse Guards and Buckingham Palace. To decree the removal of walls existing and consecrated, and now doubly hallowed, at considerable cost and instead of their retention in a design satisfactory to those immediately concerned, because they do not fit in with a paper plan that may not be realised for many years, appears, under the circumstances



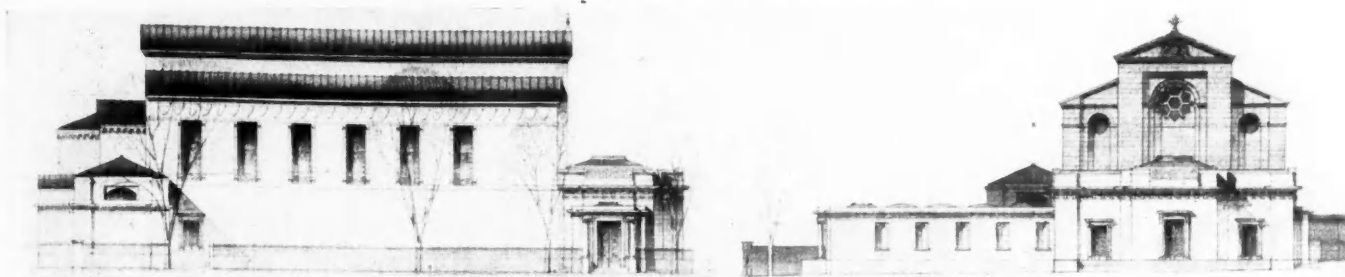
1.—THE GUARDS' MEMORIAL NARTHEX, LOOKING TOWARDS THE SHRINE. Perspective drawn by Fred Taylor



2.—THE CHAPEL, LOOKING TOWARDS THE APSE. Perspective by Fred Taylor

somewhat extravagant and unreasonable.

The proposed design consists in two parts: the remodelled Chapel, and the Memorial. The Memorial, in the form of a narthex, is on the site of the original portico, connected with Birdcage Walk by a corridor serving the double purpose of giving direct public access and of providing seven bays for regimental memorials for the two Household Cavalry and five Guards regiments. Service access to the Chapel is by two lateral doors in the narthex aligned on the aisles, the centre doorway being reserved for ceremonial purposes. The Brigade shrine occupies the bay in its north end, on the axis of the corridor. The treatment proposed is a simplified and slightly elongated Doric order—as the most timeless architectural idiom, and befitting, by its disciplined dignity, the Guards' tradition. The twenty-two columns represent, and, it is suggested, should be given by, the twenty-two battalions of the Household Brigade that fought overseas in the war. The design (Fig. 2), at first sight recalling Soane's imaginative handling of Doric, is unusual for the reduction of the cornice to a plain band—justifiably where a full cornice would serve no functional purpose—and for the management of the light and shade emphasis by variations of top and side lighting. A continuous design of marble



3.—BIRDCAGE WALK ELEVATION AND WEST ELEVATION

paving is carried through the Memorial and up the floor of the Chapel.

An interesting suggestion has been made that apprentice stone-masons might be trained on the stonework of the Memorial. There are nowadays very few opportunities for training men on the cutting of classic mouldings, the absolute accuracy and perfect rendering of which demand the acquisition of qualities of craftsmanship that constitute a technical education in themselves, equipping a mason for any class of work.

In the Chapel the lower portion of the nave walls, the apse, and the footings of the piers survive. Their retention determines the character of the new design which, however, departs in one important particular from Street's remodelling. In that, he preserved the earlier pitched roof and wall height, with the result that his piers performed no structural purpose except carrying his vaults which, in the case of the aisle vaults, left a large empty space beneath the roof. The new design relates the exterior to the interior, both structurally and stylistically, by lowering the aisle roofs so that the walls of the nave are seen carrying the nave roof. The exterior, to be faced with Portland stone, thus approximates to what the interior had become, a Romanesque basilica with classical overtones such as are not unusual in old Romanesque churches. The size of the windows is given by the preservation of the effective glass, by Clayton and Bell, which, though designed for paired lights, connects into single rectangular compositions. Above them a frieze is indicated of heraldic shields for the arms of Colonels of the regiments. At the east end a south chapel required for daily services; and remodelled vestries on the north, are related to Street's apse. The west end, with Street's rose window inlaid star-wise into flat stone work, combines the Romanesque profile with a hint of Kent's Horse Guards pediment and is, perhaps, the cleverest piece of architectural synthesis in the whole design.

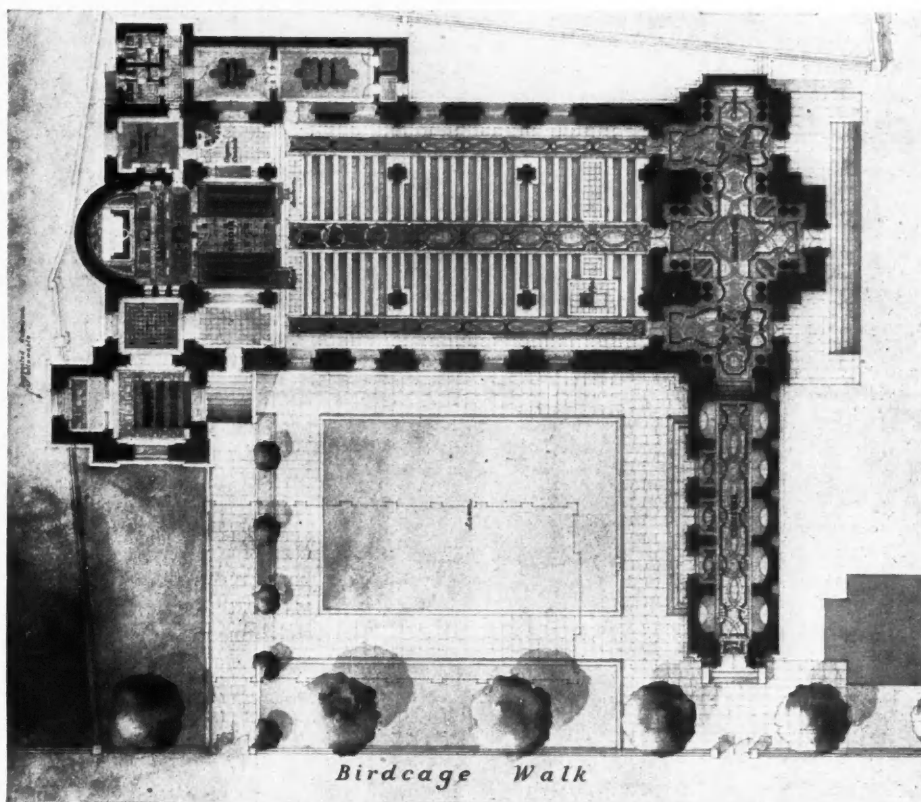
In the reconstruction of the interior the opportunity has been taken, while keeping all the aesthetically significant surviving decoration, to create a stylistically coherent Romanesque basilica. The apse, with its gorgeous and quite good mosaics, is unaltered but given greater emphasis by the treatment of the nave in stone. In place of clustered piers, square shafts with rectangular pilasters are substituted, carrying a stone vault of alternating broad ribs and narrow panels. Simplified classical capitals to the shafts and a guilloche moulding

on the arch soffits—as is found in some French Romanesque basilicas where the classical memories lingered—serve to connect the Chapel stylistically with the scholarly classicism of the narthex. Street cleverly spaced his piers so as to agree with the previous fenestration. This is retained, as is the arcading of the aisle walls filled with effective marble mosaics probably by John Clayton and surmounted with Tinworth's less attractive terra-cotta reliefs. With the stained glass (the jewel-like quality of which has been revealed by cleaning), the apse and aisle mosaics, the Colours of the regiments hung at cornice level in the nave, and the marble patterned floors, there will be no dearth of rich colour. But it will be localised, and set off by

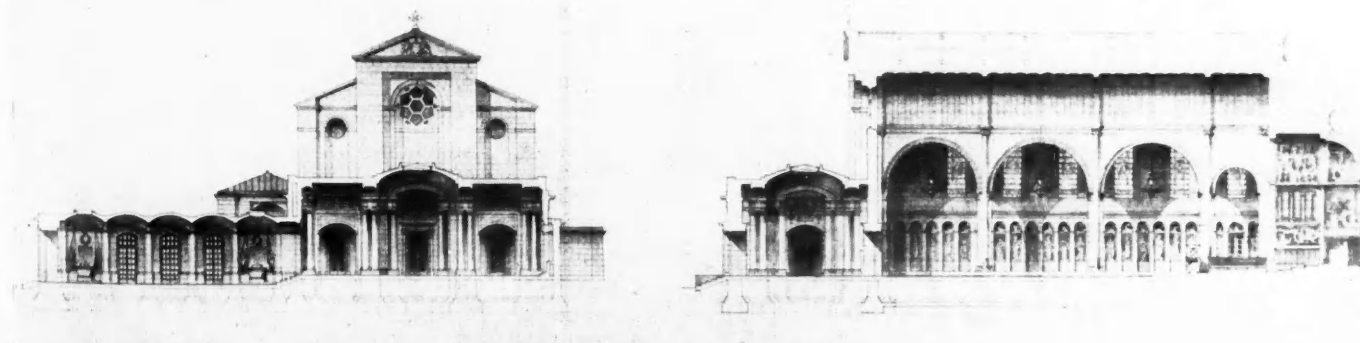
a light stone background, instead of as previously spread promiscuously in alabaster and gilding with more mosaics on the nave roof glinting in semi-darkness.

In these times it is refreshing to examine a design to which so much scholarship, feeling and skill have evidently been applied. The national situation must in any event postpone actual building operations indefinitely. But if the design is sanctioned in principle by the Ministry of Works, private and corporate sentiment will be given at least a definite object to which subscriptions can be made, and be reassured that a spiritual debt will, some day, be repaid in a known and worthy manner.

C. H.



4.—PLAN



5.—SECTION THROUGH CLOISTER AND NARTHEX. LONG SECTION LOOKING NORTH

No. 9, THE CIRCUS, BATH—I

THE HOME OF LIEUT.-COL. LEO JENNER

Laid out by the elder Wood in 1754, the year of his death, The Circus was built and completed 1769 by his son. The exceptionally perfect furnishing and decoration of No. 9 recapture completely the ideal character of a house in 18th-century Bath

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

A PLAY about ghosts in Berkeley Square, some years before the war, dramatised that feeling, which one used to have in those days, that, by some conjuring with the fourth dimension, one might quite possibly slip into the 18th century behind some reticent Georgian façade. In London that pleasing mood is not easy to recapture now. The atmosphere is too realistic, and it is painfully evident, in Berkeley Square or anywhere else, that the 18th century is quite dead even where its stately houses are not blasted, derelict, or converted into offices or tenements of some kind. Even in Bath, where the glow of the golden age lingered longest, caught in those still squares and ranged terraces, there is now more talk of reconstruction, adaptation, town planning, than dreaming of time recaptured.

Yet, climb Gay Street into The Circus and you are physically enclosed in a Georgian ring. That magic circle seems to hold faint echoes still. The *enclave* is entire, even if three houses are only shells, roofless and windowless. And should you be privileged to pass through one in particular of the identical doorways in the perpetual repetition of coupled columns—a doorway distinguished, however, by a lamp suspended between slenderly scrolled iron brackets—the illusion will have happened. You will have stepped out of to-day into one that seemingly dawned two hundred years ago. Everything about you appears as if placed there when George III had just ascended the throne, Chatham gouty but glorious was installed next door at No. 8, and Clive, facing disgrace for founding an empire that his successors are similarly dishonoured for fulfilling, nursed his bitterness at No. 14.

Magic has indeed been at work in this house to produce this uncanny sensation; and remembering the alarming things that happen to people who get drawn out of their time, we must keep a grip on ours, even though the wizard of The Circus is no more sinister than



1.—IN PLACE OF THE USUAL STEPS, THE APPROACHES TO THE FRONT DOORS ARE LEVEL



2.—ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE FROM THE FRONT DOOR

—in fact as benign and contemporary as—Col. and Mrs. Jenner. Their arts are not the black ones but those of the historian and home-maker, informed by remarkable knowledge and sensibility. Something will be said next week of their contribution, at their previous home, Avebury Manor, to the development of domestic taste over the past forty years. In No. 9, The Circus, these qualities are concentrated in relatively small space, but in a house singularly appropriate to them—with the result that on entering it the very air seems to be that of Bath in its early prime, so complete are the relationships yet so alive. It is essentially that of a house, fresh and colourful, with no suggestion of a museum despite the wonderful assemblage of period furniture that the house contains.

John Wood, sen., laid out The Circus in 1754, but he died in the same year, and his son was responsible for the execution, not for the drafting, of the design. In this the Palladian principle of a single order extending through both upper storeys, as in Royal Crescent, was rejected for three tiers of coupled columns—Doric, Ionic and Corinthian, each carrying its full architrave—so that there is insistent horizontal emphasis of the circular form enriched by the rounded surfaces of the innumerable columns. The metopes of the Doric order (Fig. 2) are carved with ornaments—shield and sword, anchor, sheaf and sickle, vines, jug, heart, etc.—perhaps intended to be symbolic of Bath's healing properties for professional men. The general effect, as rich and impressive as any 18th-century ensemble in Europe, has often been compared to that of the Colosseum turned inside out, or more literally to the court of some vast palace. It is splendidly enhanced by the lovely group of plane trees, planted c. 1790, in the central lawn (Fig. 3).

The houses, though their fronts are identical, differ considerably within and behind, and were no doubt in many cases built to the requirements of those who had "bought windows," as it was termed; that is, had bought sites behind the prearranged façade. The earliest name in the rate-books for No. 9 is the Marquess of Carnarvon, son of the second Duke of Chandos, whom he succeeded in the title in 1771. A peculiarity of the house is the conservative nature of its internal decoration—more characteristic of 1725 than



3.—THE CIRCUS, FROM THE DRAWING-ROOM WINDOW

1755. It has been suggested that this may have been due to the employment on it of estate workmen from Canons; but since that "Timon's Villa" of Pope's satire had been demolished a decade earlier, the explanation must lie either in the personal taste of the Chandos family (the Marquess was still a very young man when the house was built), or recourse by the decorator to somewhat old-fashioned patterns. He will not necessarily have been the younger Wood, who supervised the completion of The Circus after his father's death, but may have been one of the masons or carpenters trained under the latter.

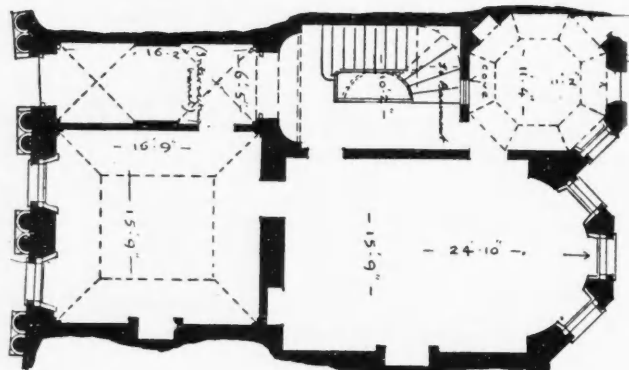
The plan was, however, devised with considerable subtlety specifically to cope with the wide pannier skirts of the day. These necessitated an ample staircase, each flight of which could be no narrower than the entry leading to it (Figs. 2 and 6). This was facilitated by the radial shape of the site—broadening slightly from front to back. But, to keep the staircase on the centre axis of the vestibule, equal width had to be taken from the large back room as was gained by the radial party-wall. It was ingeniously handled. The vaulted vestibule terminates in an arch with Ionic columns, which is then expanded beyond in a coved and coffered soffit to produce the



4.—THE DINING-ROOM, ADJOINING THE ENTRANCE HALL. Coved ceiling, green walls, gilt and mahogany furniture predominantly of 1740-50



5.—IN THE DINING-ROOM, EAST SIDE



GROUND-FLOOR PLAN. North point to left

feature seen in Fig. 6. The reason for the wide staircase is stressed by the outward kinking of the bars supporting the handrail to give an extra six inches or so for the crinolines.

Behind the staircase is a delightful little octagonal room with coved ceiling (Fig. 8), giving on to the garden and with an oval window to the staircase on the axis of the front door. It has another small room over it at first-floor level, but above that the staircase is lit by a big Venetian window (Fig. 7). This retains its thick sash bars, in common with the windows throughout the house, which is the only one in The Circus to do so.

The front ground-floor room is used as the dining-room (Fig. 4). It is nearly square, with a coved ceiling enriched in the angles, its walls painted William and Mary green, its window curtains of crimson damask. Gilt consoles supported by eagles give it a 1740 character, developed by the splendid gilt gesso mirrors above, and by the "Chippendale" chairs, admirable examples. The table, however, and its display of cut glass, including a remarkable Waterford dumb-waiter, are later chronologically. Cut-glass candelabra are also supported by console brackets on the walls.



6.—THE ENTRY HALL FROM THE STAIRCASE



7.—THE STAIRCASE WINDOW AT SECOND-FLOOR LEVEL

The back room was probably intended for the dining-room, being of considerable length with a bow window at its end beyond a pair of fluted Ionic columns. In shape it recalls the bow room of Wren's house at Hampton. It has been fitted by Col. Jenner as his library (Fig. 9). The inner end is occupied by a very fine mahogany Chippendale-type bookcase with octangular panes. The other presses were made to a comparable pattern by the late Charles Angell from old mahogany. The chimney-piece, inset with pinkish marble (Fig. 10), has above it a mahogany and gilt framed mirror containing a spirited Roman battle scene above its three engraved Vauxhall plates.

In both rooms the quality of the furnishings is remarkable without evoking the comment that any one is a "collectors' piece." Nearly all are that, but one does not feel that they have been collected; rather they give the impression of having been assembled as were the contents of a Georgian gentleman's home because they were needed and a fastidious mind had naturally selected perfectly made and designed things to fill rooms of the same character.



8.—OCTAGON ROOM BEHIND THE STAIRCASE

In reality, of course, the collection that we now see is the final result of a life-long process of building up and weeding out, of refining taste by observation and experience.

This enthusiasm was shared, as we have lately seen at Lytes Cary, by Col. Jenner's elder brother, Sir Walter. But it cannot at first have been easy for a young and fairly impecunious Army officer to gratify such an exacting enthusiasm, which was the more uncommon in that its exercise was combined with other interests of an active career. For the respected connoisseur is remembered equally as one of the leading athletes of his time—an unusual combination.

Col. Jenner was winner of the Army Fencing Championship three years successively, and was member of a phenomenal number of victorious polo teams. Indeed, as a polo player his name is well known as one of the famous team that beat the Americans in the Open Championship in the first of the series of international matches. At Avebury there used to be a highly impressive collection of cups gained in this way, but when Col. and Mrs. Jenner moved to the more restricted space of The Circus, the connoisseur finally prevailed over the sportsman—not without some pain, perhaps—and these prizes were exchanged for the four beautiful silver-gilt Georgian cups which figure in the photographs of the dining-room.

(To be concluded)



9.—THE LIBRARY, GROUND FLOOR BACK



10.—THE LIBRARY CHIMNEY-PIECE

NESTING OF THE BLACK-THROATED DIVER

Written and Illustrated by ERIC HOSKING and CYRIL NEWBERRY

ONE of the fascinations of bird-watching is that one never knows what may turn up next. Almost any excursion brings surprises—sometimes disappointments, at other times thrills of satisfaction at the appearance of something quite unexpected; and a trip that we made this year to the Scottish Highlands was no exception.

We were staying in Inverness-shire and were having a most interesting time among the typical birds of that region, when some friends brought us word that they had found a black-throated diver nesting on a near-by loch. This was great news, for, although this diver is not uncommon in the more northerly parts of Scotland, we had not expected to see it in the course of this year's journey. Our friends marked the position for us on a map and at the first opportunity we went to investigate.

We made our way along a narrow rocky track, which soon began to climb round the shoulder of a hill; and as we turned the bend we had our first view of the diver's loch. It was an exciting moment. In the bright sunshine of early summer the water sparkled and shimmered in its most inviting mood; and beyond it the green fields stretched away to the rolling distant hills, holding in their folds a farmstead which appeared to be the loneliest habitation in this sparsely populated land. We eagerly scanned the fringe of the loch with our binocu-



1.—THE HIDE AT THE EDGE OF A HIGHLAND LOCH FROM WHICH THE BLACK-THROATED DIVER WAS PHOTOGRAPHED



2.—THE DIVER ON HER NEST, WHICH WAS VIRTUALLY IN THE WATER.

"Her normal attitude was with the neck gently arched backward, but when a boatload of fishermen approached she stretched forward in a crouching attitude (*right, Fig. 3*) to conceal herself as far as possible"

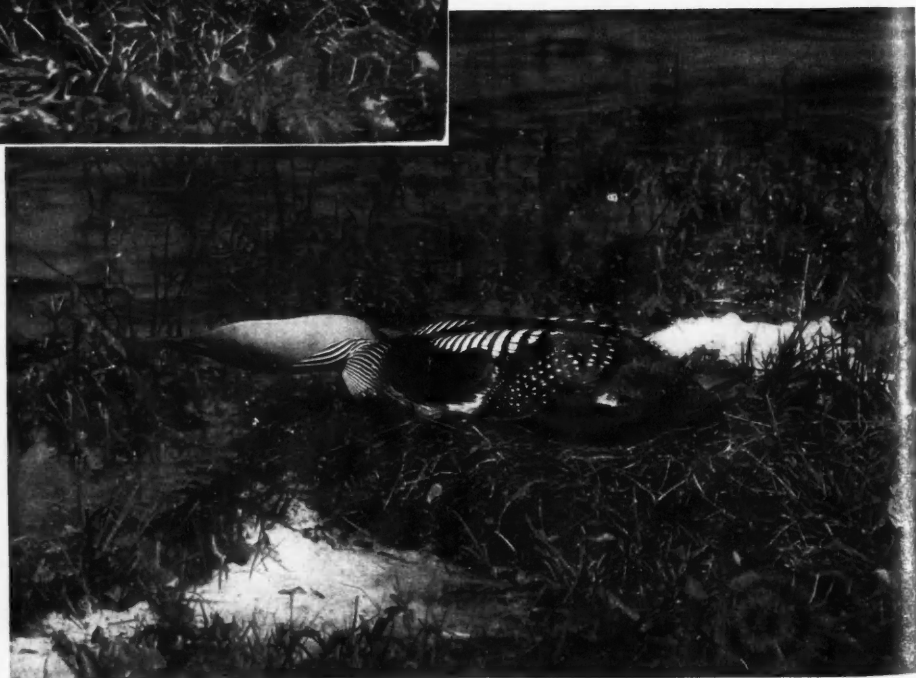
lars, and there, sitting near the reeds by the water's edge, was the diver. It must have been nearly half a mile away, but its erect neck and spear-like bill were unmistakable. We noted the position of the nest, for we knew that the diver would disappear during the course of our approach, and we had a tortuous path to follow, which precluded our keeping the nest under observation the whole time. It was as well that we had made sure of our bearings, for when we reached the swampy shore where the bird was nesting we found the reed-bed to be more extensive than it had appeared to be from our distant viewpoint, and we should have had a difficult task in searching the whole of it.

The nest was on a boggy promontory that

was half land and half water, and the ground gave way rather alarmingly under our feet as we stepped cautiously forward. The nest, which was virtually in the water (*Fig. 2*) and as near the open loch as the bird could contrive, was a substantial mound of grass and aquatic vegetation built up to support the two eggs well clear of the water. These eggs, of a dull brownish-green colour, appeared to be fairly fresh, although it was now early June, and we were driven to the conclusion that they must have been a second laying.

As we stood by the nest, the pair of divers swam about on the loch, keeping mostly within about fifty to a hundred yards of us; so we quickly erected a hide at half height and about thirty feet from the nest. Redshanks mobbed us as we slowly made our way back to firmer ground, and oyster-catchers, which had been feeding in the swamp, wheeled noisily overhead calling their shrill, insistent "pee-pee—pee-pee."

We sat on the hillside under cover of some trees and watched the divers return to the nest. Their approach was cautious and hesitant, the



more so when a party of fisherman drifted in their boat towards that end of the loch, but the fishermen moved on and we had the satisfaction of seeing one of the birds resume incubation.

The following day we moved the hide closer to the nest. All was well with the birds and we noticed that they were back within a very short time of our departure, so we decided to put the hide into the working position the next day. Our prospects looked extremely good, for on this occasion the bird almost ignored us and was back on the nest only a few minutes after we had left it. It seemed safe to start work right away, but we gave her a few hours to get used to the hide and came back in the afternoon to begin photography.

All went according to plan and very soon we had the fascinating spectacle of the diver

YACHT RACE

*WHITE sails, red sails, sails of rusty brown,
All along the river the yachts go racing
down.*

*With slanting mast and flapping flag, see them
tack and double,*

*And some go scudding before the breeze, and some
get into trouble.*

*Bearing down on the buoy they fly, with a wind
that serves them well,*

*But when they've rounded the mark there'll be a
different tale to tell.*

*And I know that if I were in one of those yachts
racing down the river,*

*I'd say to myself, "Oh bother the buoy! I'm
sailing on for ever."*

*Past the popped cornfields, by farm and hedge
and tree,*

*By meadow and marsh and shingle bank and out
to the open sea;*

*Tossing about on the sparkling waves, with nobody
else in sight,*

*And never a sound but the slap of the sea or a gull
in wheeling flight;*

*Till at last I'd seek the river again and go silently
stealing up*

*To where the sleeping yachts were moored, and
one with a silver cup.*

*But I'd know I had won a better prize; for think
—when I'm old at last,*

*And my joints are stiff and my grip is weak, and
sailing's a thing of the past,*

*When I sit by the fire of a winter's night—well,
it won't be winter for me;*

*I'll be cutting my losses and slipping away, once
more to the open sea.*

*And there I shall feel the heat of the sun, and hear
the sea-gull's cry,*

*And gaze aloft at a sky of blue where the clouds
go racing by.*

*Or perhaps with a turn of my thought I'll watch
a peewit dip and wheel,*

*And hear the curlew's bubbling call from the marsh
as I homeward steal.*

*All this will be mine to the end of time because
I wouldn't give up*

*A following wind and a day at sea for the lure
of a silver cup.*

M. L. WATTS.

dragging herself clumsily through the shallow water that surrounded the nest and flopping awkwardly on to the eggs. What a contrast there is between the easy grace of this bird when water-borne and the difficulty of her progress as she comes on land. She stood up on the nest and turned the eggs as shown in Fig. 4, which incidentally illustrates the rearward position of the bird's feet. Once she settled on to the nest and began brooding there was very little activity to record. Her normal attitude was with the neck gently arched backward (Fig. 2), but at times, such as at the distant approach of a boatload of fishermen, she held her head very high as if to get a better view of the intruders. Then, as they approached more closely, she slowly lowered her head and stretched forward in a crouching attitude to conceal herself as far as possible (Fig. 3), and finally she slid forward off the nest and, as soon as she reached a sufficient depth of water, dived below the surface, to reappear only when some distance from both the nest and disturbance.

From time to time we watched the pair of



4.—THE BLACK-THROATED DIVER TURNING HER EGGS

divers disporting themselves together in the water, diving together and reappearing together in a concerted display. We saw elements of the display that recalled the courtship of the grebes and we were hoping to be able to record the whole of the nesting period of these birds, but unfortunately two egg-collectors robbed the nest and so deprived us of an exceptionally favourable opportunity to photograph them.

The farmer whose farmstead overlooked the loch had been keeping watch for us. When one evening he saw two men, ostensibly fishermen, approach our hide. He went out to investigate

and at his approach the men got into a boat and rowed away—but they took with them the divers' eggs. It was the first time in nearly twenty years of bird photography that we had had eggs taken from in front of one of our hides; and whatever views we may have had about egg-collecting we believed that egg-collectors had the decency to respect our legitimate interests. Our beliefs have been rudely shaken, but we still hope that this is but an isolated incident, and that the traditional respect which naturalists pay to one another's investigations will continue undisturbed.

COVERTS FOR PHEASANTS

By J. B. DROUGHT

THERE are certain general rules that apply to flushing pheasants out of covert whatever the latter's shape and size or constitution. It is because these are not always borne in mind that we so often hear that pheasants "cannot be made to rise" in certain places, or that they can only be driven in one direction, that being the one in which the configuration of the ground makes it tolerably certain that they will never rise.

It is, of course, a basic principle of covert shooting that pheasants must be pushed away from home in order that they shall be sent over the guns on their return journey. For a pheasant will surmount an obstacle of whatever height to get back to his home covert. But there is more to it than this. A no less important principle is that pheasants will always make for and sit pretty in thick undergrowth. And a third factor to be memorised is that birds flushed from areas of high trees will invariably rise above them, whereas those pushed out of low under-cover will never get sufficiently high into the air to be even interesting. Wherefore it may be emphasised that the best points for flushing areas are either among tall timber or on ground higher than that on which the guns are stationed.

* * *

For this reason the surroundings of coverts are a matter of some importance, especially in a flat country. Large fields of roots, rough grass and scrub form admirable adjuncts to any wood, but unless their possibilities are made full use of they may be as great a handicap as an advantage. For pheasants will run till the cows come home; they will always prefer to run than to fly, and if they are given the opportunity of sheltering in thick cover adjacent to a wood they will take it. I have seen a covert beaten out to the tune of a score of birds with

a hundred crouching doggo within fifty yards of it, and getting up in a cloud to skim over an adjoining fence at the sound of the first shot. This is simply due to inefficient stopping, whereas if surrounding cover of this nature is blanked in in the early morning so carefully that every bird is pushed into covert, and then immediately the flanking boundaries of the covert itself are heavily stopped, it will be quite another story. If the flushing areas have been planned with a view to the birds rising some distance from the covert-edge, they must attain a goodish height before they cross the line of guns outside.

* * *

Of course many covert owners are at a disadvantage nowadays. In some instances woods have been cut to ribbons in satisfaction of war-time necessities; in others jungle growth is the outcome of several years of staff shortage. Why, in fact, so many present-day coverts fail to hold pheasants is, I think, because they are choked with evergreens and bracken, both of which, when overgrown, shut out all sun and simply reek with damp. The ground underneath quickly becomes completely sodden from the constant drip, and any covert that is overstocked with holly, brambles, etc., in addition, assumes more or less permanently the condition of a morass in wet weather. I know a number of woods to which this description applies, and, although in summer they may be cheerful enough abodes, it is a very different story later on. Such birds as may be temporary residents in autumn are almost impossible to eject with satisfaction to the guns.

In the ideal covert one notices that undergrowth is planted in clumps not too closely spaced. Since also a judicious blending of deciduous and evergreen timber of varying density combines further to its attractiveness,

as well as to the admission of air and sunshine, it follows that woods should really be trimmed in strips each year. In point of expense, however, this may be a counsel of perfection, because trimming, in so far as flushing areas and the lay-out of rides are concerned, is also determined largely by the situation of adjacent coverts. Big woods, as less liable to disturbance, may be better holding areas than small ones, but they may have grave disadvantages also. They are more expensive of upkeep as well as of beating and stopping, and are happy hunting-grounds for vermin of all species. It is no exaggeration to say that a higher percentage of pheasants can be shown to advantage out of 10-15-acre coverts.

* * *

Probably the best way to deal with a really big wood on moderate-sized shoots is to split it into two or three sectors. This may involve initial expense, but is, I think, a saving in the long run, in that many birds, which in an extensive "jungle" would fall to vermin or foxes in adolescence or manage to elude the beaters at maturity, will be preserved. For instance, if an 80-acre wood is split (by sacrificing, say, one-fifth of it) into three small coverts, you may so dispose your birds that they can always be driven from one to the other. And in one sense all these coverts will be "home," so that you will not only get better

fliers, but also make pretty certain of seeing all your birds on each day out. Of course, the ideal wood for bisecting in this fashion is one that covers a valley. Cut out the low ground clean, and you have two hanging woods facing one another from which you may drive birds at any height you like.

Of course, this kind of thing can be done only if one is the owner of the soil, for the most accommodating landlord may not be disposed to the sacrifice of such an amount of more or less valuable timber as will allow of wide glades, as distinct from rides, being cut in order to separate two or three portions of a wood. So, for tenants, probably the best course is to observe where, on the outsides of coverts, the undergrowth grows in greatest abundance, and then to encourage its further growth by planting. Then thin out the covert on the inner side of the belt so formed, so that when the latter is beaten the birds will rise above the clearing.

The point is that, whereas pheasants will always run through thick covert, they will invariably take to wing over barer spaces. Therefore, if you succeed in making three or four of such belts wide enough, you will not only have an admirable holding covert with underwood at every stage of growth into which sun and air penetrate the whole year round, but also from each belt you may bring back the birds

towards the centre of the wood, where most likely you are in the habit of feeding them.

It may be emphasised that these belts must be pretty deep. Narrow thickets may serve as temporary cover for the wary pheasant, but they are useless as holding ground for any length of time. Where cover is too thin or patchy—as sometimes happens on poor soil—I think the best medium of supplement is by way of evergreens. Holly is slow growing, but rhododendron is first-class on soil that suits it, and probably cypress is the best of all if quick growth is essential. Privet makes good holding cover, and bramble, snowberry, dogwood and wild-rose are useful not only as a shelter but also as food-bearers when they reach the fruiting stage.

* * *

Another point worthy of consideration is the planting of bushes through the more open spaces in the covert. Belts may well be good and wide and thick, but if the distance between them is too bare, the winter winds will conduce to the discomfort of their tenants. However, patches of berberis, juniper and laurel, to name a few shrubs that grow in shade of taller timber, will serve to hold birds and, should there be undulation in the wood, the ridges may be so planted as to induce pheasants to linger and provide those steady flushes which are desirable at any shoot.

THE BATTLE DONE

IT is a mistake to comment on a match of which one has not seen at least something with one's own eyes, but I think the Ryder Cup match is an exception to that salutary rule; I must say something about it. I shall try to avoid explanations and excuses and, most certainly, any reproaches to our side. They are good golfers but they were not good enough to tackle this truly magnificent American side in a strange land in strange conditions and after only a few days in the country. I do not think that anybody whose opinion was worth having ever believed in his heart of hearts that they had a chance of winning. We did hope of course for a much less crushing defeat. Leonard Crawley, who has been with the team, wrote immediately before the match that if they won four matches in all they would do very well. That has turned out a little too optimistic, but it was clearly a sane and sensible judgment from one entitled to all respect.

* * *

I am sorry for our players and sorry they were so heavily beaten, but I decline to be too much depressed. What does depress me is that there were so many silly vapourings beforehand about our men going out to fetch the Cup back and so on. Such remarks, I may add, never came from the players themselves. "Why should we say we are not going to win the Ryder Cup?" wrote one ecstatic person, whose words I read with some impatience the other day. The answer is that those who did say so knew something about the subject. A reasonable hopefulness is one thing, and is only fair to one's own side; an ignorant boosting and boasting is quite another, and there seems to me to have been too much of it, which gives to defeat in a game a bitterness which it ought not to have.

It was most unfortunate that the long journey should be undertaken and all the preparations made, and then that the weather should have turned the course into something little short of a quagmire, with puddles everywhere, the bunkers full of water, and rain still coming down in water-spouts. Here is no excuse; it was equally unfortunate for both sides and the victors seem to have overcome the conditions with extraordinary skill and resource. When before the match began the rain poured and poured and the ground grew ever more waterlogged, it seemed to be thought by some people that such conditions would be in our favour. I cannot for the life of me see why.

There seems to be in this country a belief that Americans are fair-weather golfers. It is a belief that dies very hard, but at least I hope that this match has given it its death blow. People seem to forget that when, thirty-four years ago, Francis Ouimet startled us by beating

Ray and Vardon at Brookline, it was in abominably wet weather on a course sodden with rain. Nine years later in 1922 on that same course I saw some almost incredibly brilliant golf played by American amateurs in the qualifying rounds of the Amateur Championship, with the rain coming down in buckets and miniature streams and lakes everywhere. It would be easy to give other examples and for myself I believe that any particularly loathsome

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### REWARD

*BLACKTHORN is over, hawthorn blooms,  
White parsley now is in the lane,  
And I must wait a whole year round  
To see the blackthorn bud again.*

*And I must wait a whole year round  
To find the April daffodil,  
The early blossom of the woods,  
The cowslip on the hill.*

*Meanwhile before my waiting eyes  
Will summer joy be laid;  
The wild rose on the tangled hedge,  
The fox-glove in the glade,  
Each in its own perfection wrought,  
To shine, yet soon to fade.*

*But he who waits a whole year round  
To see the parsley in the lane;  
A wild rose hold a silver cup  
Of early summer rain,  
Will not have lived in vain.*

EILEEN A. SOPER.

~~~~~

conditions bring out the enthusiasm and resolution of American golfers. It was obviously a very great pity that such a match should have to be played in weather and on ground unfit for it, but beyond that there is on that point nothing to be said.

There were one or two matches in which I should judge our men did not do themselves justice. One was clearly the first foursome, in which Cotton and Lees lost by 10 and 9 to Worsham and Oliver. That devastating result cannot be true to form and I gather that Cotton was by no means his proper self. But generally speaking, reading as best one can between the lines, I should imagine that our men played their game. Most of the matches were good enough matches, but the Americans were definitely the better and that is all about it.

Again, judging by the written word it was the short game more than any one other thing that did it. "It's aye the putting" is generally true of our matches against America, whether amateur or professional. We looked at one time or another likely to win both the last two four-

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

somes, but we could not quite do it. Adams and Faulkner clearly made a great fight of it against what was on paper the strongest pair on the other side, Hogan and Demaret. Having lost all their lead of four and two more holes besides, they came again nobly to square the match with three to play. And then at this crucial moment Hogan played a long, clean shot out of a bunker right on to the green and Demaret rubbed it in by holing the putt. What finishers these Americans are! And Nelson and Barron seem to have treated Rees and King to much the same kind of victorious spurt after being behind nearly all the way.

No doubt there were some "ifs and ans" in the singles, too; there always are, but it would be dry and unprofitable work to go through them all at a distance. It must be enough to congratulate Sam King on beating Keyser and so saving his side's score from being "as blank as their faces." He had been, as I gather, the hero of his foursome match, and he came away in heroic style in the last nine holes of this single to win by 4 and 3. He has done good service to his country in these matches, and I have a vivid memory, from Southport in 1937, of seeing him hole a brave putt on the home green to halve with Densmore Shute, who was then at his best and as formidable a match player as any on the American side. All my Kentish blood rejoices in his victory. That was a very great American side in 1937, but I am inclined to believe, without really knowing enough about it, that this year's was greater still. At any rate, we must take off our hats to them with a profound obeisance and look forward to better things when they come here, if all is well, in 1949.

* * *

At home our men have done well in the Ryder Cup match for they have won two out of three matches, to say nothing of the first unofficial match in 1926, before the Cup had been presented. In America they have never come near to winning and have lost respectively by nine matches to two, with one halved, nine matches to three, and eight matches to two with two halved. This eleven to one is the worst defeat yet, and we can only take refuge in the platitude that it is darkest before the dawn. At least there is one analogy, from the records of the Walker Cup, to encourage such cheering faith. In 1936 at Pine Valley our team's score was, as far as points was concerned, "a total and absolute blank"; they lost nine matches and won none, but they did halve three. In 1938 at St. Andrews, as is now ancient history, they won the match. So two years can make a great deal of difference, and we must hope that they will do so again. Our heads are uncommonly "bloody," but we must keep them "unbowed."

THE ADVISABILITY OF LIGHTER SEEDINGS

Written and Illustrated by H. I. MOORE

GREAT developments have been made in the realm of crop husbandry in recent years which, utilised to the full, will play a vital part in the new all-out effort for maximum production from the land. As a result of mechanisation, seed-bed preparation is much less hazardous than in the days of our forbears, and with a wide choice of equipment the husbandman can now take every advantage of favourable spells of weather and long working days. Seldom in the chronicles of English harvests has the farmer been vouchsafed a better opportunity for stubble cleaning than has been the case this year. Yet the ground would have been too iron-hard for horse implements, and the limited number of steam tackle drags available could scarcely have covered one tithe of the area that the ubiquitous tractor and track layer have dealt with in recent weeks. So it is that seed beds this autumn are generally in fine fettle and comparable in tilth and cleanliness with those which one usually associates with a successful fallow. So far so good, but what of subsequent operations?

By the use of organo-mercury seed disinfectants the menace of seed-borne disease has been eliminated and seedlings now have every prospect of completing their allotted span. By these means bunt, smut of oats and covered smut, and stripe diseases of oats and barley, with blackleg of beet and mangolds are effectively controlled. In addition, there is a stimulating effect upon germination and early growth which is valuable. Then again the use of the combine seed and fertiliser drill which places the plant food in close proximity to the seed also encourages early development and promotes robust plants which are well able to combat the many vicissitudes that beset plant life. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that the chances of survival for present-day seedlings are immeasurably better than they were in the last decade.

As the chances of survival increase, so do the possibilities of overcrowding in the plant population, an aspect of crop husbandry which, so far as cereals are concerned, has received comparatively little attention. Generally speaking, seed rates have not been changed very radically to utilise the improved techniques, and indeed there is a real danger, unless the question is reviewed, that in the long run some of these advances may even reduce yields, simply by promoting a state of overcrowding in our fields. This must not be condoned any more

than is overcrowding in our cities. The reasons for little change in the rate of seeding cereal crops are not hard to seek. A good deal of the seed used each year is home-grown, and even if purchased the cost is not high in comparison with some of the other items that make up the full cost of production. Tradition, too, has always decreed that there was safety in using plenty of seed, which is certainly true when sowing under adverse conditions. So it was at the beginning of 1939, when many farmers were introduced to ploughland for the first time, when our knowledge of dealing with difficult soils was

there is evidence that a good deal of the lodging noted in recent years has been the result of overcrowding which has caused the plants to become drawn and weakened in the stem.

In recent trials in Yorkshire, White Victor wheat sown at 8 stones per acre in early October gave as good results as 12 stones per acre, while a seeding of 16 stones gave a lower yield of grain and material lodging. Unfortunately, to complicate the issue, seed rate is also linked with depth of sowing. There is evidence that a good deal of seed is sown too deeply, possibly by reason of the immense power placed in the hands of the cultivator working with tractors. In the days of the horse, any undue pull was quickly noted, whereas the throttle does not give such obvious and immediate warning signals. Obviously, when a seed is placed deeply in the soil, much of its energy must be expended needlessly in efforts to reach the surface, and when the depth is considerable these efforts may prove in vain. Thus, in the trials referred to, 8 stones of seed was adequate when sown 1 in. deep, but when seed was placed 2 ins. down the plant was too thin. In contrast to this, the 16-stone seeding,

which was much too thick when the depth of sowing was 1 in., drilled at 2 ins. gave a yield almost comparable to that obtained from a seeding of 8 stone per acre at 1 in. deep.

In view of the wide variations in type of soil and climate that one finds within this island, in the degree of excellence of the tilths produced under all the manifold complexities of our farming, and because as yet there is little standardisation in variety of seed, equipment and the degree of skill bestowed upon the crop, it is impossible to make precise recommendations. It would seem, however, in the light of the facts here presented, that there is a case for overhauling seed rates on many farms. Plant population is a crucial factor in the attainment of high yields and there is every indication that in many cases a saving of 20 per cent. in the amount of seed used can be effected with advantage. The outstanding results achieved in the establishment of leys by using seeds mixtures containing no more than 10 lb. of seed compared with the more normal 30 lb. seeding points to the desirability of investigating the problem in connection with cereal crops. Each farmer must be his own experimenter in the light of prevailing conditions and his own judgment and experience. The problem is worth tackling right now.



THE HARVEST LARGELY DEPENDS UPON THE SKILL OF SEEDING

more limited, and when the black shadow of the wireworm was frequently a limiting factor to good results. To-day, with our riper knowledge and wider experience, it is opportune to give some thought to this problem, more especially when any economy in the use of grain is of prime national importance.

The quantity of seed required to ensure a full plant depends upon a number of factors. Varieties vary in their tillering capacity, in their winter hardiness, and in the average size of grain, all of which influence the quantity of seed that should be used. Then again, the better the seed-bed conditions, the less seed needed, the earlier the time of sowing, the longer the period for development, and hence the fewer seeds required. On many occasions one notes the amazing capacity of a thin wheat plant to fill up and produce a full crop by harvest. Few better examples can be given than the case of say, swedes, when under good seed-bed conditions 1 lb. of seed is ample, whereas the generally recommended seeding is 4 lb. per acre. The heavier seeding, under good conditions, seriously hampers the work of singling, thus adding to the cost, and, moreover, should this vital task of necessity be postponed beyond the very earliest stage, the consequences of overcrowding can be serious. As for the cereals,



THE DRESSING OF CEREAL SEEDS WITH AN ORGANO-MERCURIC POWDER SHOULD BE ROUTINE PRACTICE. (Right) THE INTRODUCTION OF THE COMBINE SEED AND FERTILISER DRILL ALLOWS ECONOMIES OF SEED AND FERTILISER

CORRESPONDENCE

A HOOPOE IN SURREY

SIR,—It may interest you to know that I had a hoopoe in my garden here in Surrey recently. I first noticed it early in the morning of October 31, on the lawn within a dozen yards of the house. Later in the day it flew to a neighbour's garden, where it was seen, at intervals, until November 3, when it was back here again.

The blackbirds seemed to resent its presence, flying backwards and forwards over it while it was delving for worms on the lawn. CAMILLA LIVINGSTON SMITH, *Kingswood, Surrey*.

[Hoopoes, on migration, visit this country more often in spring than in autumn, but this autumn they have been recorded also from the Sussex coast and from Kent.—ED.]

WILL TREES MAR THE KING GEORGE V STATUE?

SIR,—In the note in your issue of October 31, on the statue of H.M. King George V, recently unveiled at the east end of Westminster Abbey, you refer with approval to the background of plane trees. I wonder whether you will revise your opinion next summer, when the trees are in full leaf and less of the Chapter House is visible. Last summer, before of course the statue had been unveiled, it occurred to me that the Chapter House, unmasked, would afford a better background.

This prompted the further reflection that the north front of the Abbey (which is not, like the south, concealed by buildings), if released from the screen of plane trees which obscures it, would give to many a pleasure greater than any sense of loss which might result from the removal of the trees. —A. S. HUTCHINSON, 88, *Lexham Gardens, W.S.*

A RICK ON WHEELS

SIR,—The accompanying photograph, taken near Stow-on-the-Wold, Gloucestershire, tells its own story. The last loads, put together and with a few extra sheaves added, were thatched as they stood on the wagons, which were thus themselves put under cover for the winter. Despite a fairly wide experience of the southern half of England, I cannot remember having seen such a thing before, but a farmer tells me he once observed a similar



A NOVEL FORM OF RICK BESIDE A NORMAL ONE ON A GLOUCESTERSHIRE FARM

See letter: *A Rick on Wheels*

"contrivance." Possibly some of your readers may know whether the sight is as rare as I believe it to be. —BYWAYMAN, *Berkshire*.

A HORNET AT ALL SOULS

SIR,—Apropos of the Duke of Bedford's letter in your issue of October 31 about the increase in hornets, you may be interested to hear that a large hornet recently invaded the Hall of All Souls College, Oxford, during a lecture. Whether it was seeking enlightenment, or merely shelter from the cold, we shall never know, for it was promptly dispatched by a trio of startled undergraduates. —F. A. R. BENNION, *Balliol College, Oxford*.

[Whatever may have prompted the hornet's entry into the august precincts of All Souls, the startled undergraduates were perhaps in need of enlightenment, for away from its nest not even a hornet will sting unless provoked.—ED.]

RINGED WILD GEESSE WANTED

SIR,—Bird-ringing on a large scale was commenced in Greenland in 1946, and among the birds ringed were many White-fronted geese. Through the courtesy of Dr. Finn Salomonsen, of the Zoological Museum of Copen-

hagen, I have received the first list of birds recovered. This includes eleven White-fronted geese, of which nine were recovered in Ireland, one in Wales, and one in Quebec, Canada.

May I appeal for any wild goose wearing a ring, which may be shot or found dead, to be sent to me at one of the addresses given below? The geese are required for scientific purposes, and should be carefully packed. The ring should be left intact and not removed. Each specimen should be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, the date of shooting, and the name of the place and county where it was shot or obtained. A detailed description of the colouring of beak, feet, eye and fleshy ring round the eye should accompany the bird; and such description should be made immediately the bird is secured, and before these parts have time to change colour, which they commence to do within a few minutes of death. All expenses of postage or carriage will be repaid, together with a sum of one pound more than the market value of the bird.

It is probable that these Greenland-bred geese spend the winter in the Hebrides and Western Scotland, as well as in Ireland, so a good look-out should be kept in the whole of the

western part of the British Isles. Dead birds should be sent to me at one of the following addresses: In Eire: c/o G. R. Humphreys, 59, Sandymount Road, Dublin; in Northern Ireland: c/o J. A. S. Stendall, Museum and Art Gallery, Stranmillis, Belfast; in Great Britain: c/o Messrs. Rowland Ward, 167, Piccadilly, London, W.1.—C. T. DALGETY, *Lockerley Hall, Romsey, Hampshire*.

[We commend this appeal to our readers. Mr. Dalgety is a member of the International Wildfowling Inquiry Committee, and it is hoped to incorporate the results of his investigation in the monograph on wild geese now being prepared under the direction of Lieut.-Commander Peter Scott.—ED.]

BULL-BAITING IN LINCOLNSHIRE

SIR,—The enclosed photograph, which is of an oil painting hanging in the Council Chamber of the Town Hall at Stamford, Lincolnshire, thought to have been executed by a local artist early last century, depicts the ancient custom of bull-running in that town.

This custom, which is said to date from the time of King John, was observed annually, on November 13, until 1839, when a posse of London police, together with a detachment of the 5th Dragoon Guards, came to the assistance of the local authorities, and put an end to what had come increasingly to be regarded with disfavour by people of sensibility. Only a few years before, however, would-be M.P.s had continued to canvass under a flag that bore a representation of a bull.

The bullard's song, which, set to lively music, was sung in the public-houses before and after the bull-running festival, gives some idea of the proceedings, as follows:—

Come all you bonny boys
Who love to bait the bonny bull,
Who take delight in noise,
And you shall have your belly full.
On Stamford's Town Bull running day,
We'll show you such right gallant play.
You never saw the like, you'll say,
As you have seen at Stamford.
Earl Warren was the man,
That first began this gallant sport;
In the Castle he did stand
And saw the bonny bulls that fought:
The butchers with the bull-dogs came,
These sturdy stubborn bulls to tame,
But more with madness did inflame,
Enrag'd they ran through Stamford.

Delighted with the sport,
The meadows there he freely gave,
Where these bonny bulls had fought.



THE STAMFORD, LINCOLNSHIRE, FESTIVAL OF BULL-RUNNING

See letter: *Bull-baiting in Lincolnshire*



A CARMARTHENSHIRE COTTAGE WITH A THATCHED CHIMNEY

See letter: A Thatched Chimney

The butchers now do hold and have;
By Charter they are strictly bound,
That every year a bull be found.
Come daub your face, you dirty clown,
And stump away to Stamford.
Come, take him by the tail, boys;
Bridge, bridge him if you can;
Prog him with a nail, boys,
Never let him quiet stand.
Through every street and lane in town
We'll chevvy chase him up and down;
You sturdy strawyards ten miles round,
Come stump away to Stamford.

Bring with you a prog stick.
Boldly mount then on his back.
Bring with you a dog Dick,
Who will also help to bark.
This is the rebel's riot feast,
Humanity must be debas'd,
And every man must do his best
To bait the bull in Stamford.

—A. J. WATERFIELD, 60, Beaumont Road, Worthing, Sussex.

HIGH-JUMPING BY CENTRAL AFRICANS

SIR,—With reference to your correspondence about high jumping by the Watussi of the Belgian Congo, in East Africa, in the mess during the war we often jokingly discussed the possibilities of taking a team of Watussi to the Olympic Games. No one, however, knew how high a Watussi could jump without his unorthodox stone, or mound, off which to leap. Can anyone throw any light on this?—J. A. SANGUINETTI, Manila, Philippine Islands.

THE THREAT TO THATCH

From Sir Archibald Hurd.

SIR,—Though COUNTRY LIFE has so large and wide a circulation, I have had fewer than half a dozen replies to my suggestion (October 24) that owners of thatched houses should get together in the hope of securing better treatment from the insurance companies and Lloyd's underwriters. This is, to me, a great disappointment.

There are hundreds of such houses, as well as thousands of cottages, in this country, many of which will be "uncovered" against the risks of fire in future years. This will mean, first, that architects will advise clients who propose to build houses for themselves and their families to use tiles or slate rather than Norfolk reed or the cheaper form of thatching, ordinary straw; and, secondly, it will lead to the disappearance of thatching as a craft, except for the rough-and-ready type usually used for ricks on farms.

The thatched house—large house or cottage—has been one of the most characteristic features of our countryside. Most of the cottages are, it is true, very inconvenient and insanitary because they were built before modern comforts and labour-saving amenities were available. Their condition is no reflection on their roofs, but reflects

the standard of living in the periods when they were built. Any architect or builder will agree that a thatched cottage or house can be as labour-saving, as well as fireproof, as a building with any other form of roof. Moreover, he will admit that a thatched roof is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other, because thatch is a bad conductor.

England will cease to be the England which visitors from the United States, the Dominions and other countries have loved to visit—a land which will have few of the great houses, inhabited by great families for generation after generation, and few of the little houses in which God-fearing men and women were born and bred and worked and died when the call came to them. Who will come to see council houses and pre-fabs?

We are abandoning great traditions in design and craftsmanship as well as the pride which they evoked. They reflected in this island its own peculiar ways of life.—ARCHIBALD HURD, 1, Arundel Street, W.C.2.



LITTLE RISK OF FIRE

SIR,—With reference to Mr. J. D. U. Ward's article on thatch and fire risks (October 10) I can endorse the statement by an authority he quoted who said that in his experience he had never met an instance of a fire originating from the outside of a thatched property.

I own a thatched cottage where a careless maid once, after lighting a cigarette, threw the lighted match out of a dormer window right on to the thatch. We did not have a fire, even though the thatch was (then) in straw, old and dry, there not having been rain for some time. Had the cottage been thatched in Norfolk reed (as are some of His Majesty's cottages at Sandringham), the fire risk would have been even less.

My firm is about to thatch a property that was destroyed during the war, but not owing to the thatch. An incendiary went right through the thatch (which had been impregnated), but the thatch did not ignite. The property was burned out internally, the roof last. (It was inevitable that the roof should catch fire with a bonfire underneath it.) The architects

concerned are insisting that the new Norfolk reed thatch be again impregnated, though I do not regard that as really necessary.

I agree with Sir Archibald Hurd that the premiums demanded by the insurance companies are far too high. Lloyd's underwriters quote 33½ per cent. less, and even that is high. The point is that this class of insurance is unorganised.—H. E. SALKILLD, Director, Norfolk Reed Thatchers, Ltd., Loudwater Lane, Loudwater, Chorley Wood, Hertfordshire.

A THATCHED CHIMNEY

SIR,—You may care to see the enclosed photograph of a Welsh cottage with a thatched chimney. This cottage, which is, of course, well plastered inside, has had a long life without catching fire, being apparently one of the oldest surviving cottages in the north of Carmarthenshire.—M. W., Hereford.

THE ALEXANDER LEGEND

SIR,—The Alexander legend, two episodes from which are illustrated in the accompanying photographs, seems to have been fairly popular with medieval carvers and sculptors, since I have come across several examples of it in both wood and stone, although there is much variation in the treatment of the illustrations.

The story of Alexander's flight into

gives illustrated details of this flight, and, although some of the texts say 16 griffins were used, most of the medieval artists seem to have been content with two, and sometimes substituted ropes for chains.

The earliest example of this story in this country is on a 12th-century tympanum at Charney Bassett, Berkshire, illustrated in my first photograph. Here, however, Alexander is not seated on anything, but is merely holding the griffins by the neck, and there is no bait.

Gloucester Cathedral has three misericords illustrating this story. The best one (shown in my second photograph) portrays Alexander crowned and holding up his two baited spears, with the two griffins straining up at the flesh. The same story, with different treatment, can be seen portrayed on stalls at Lincoln, Boston and Wells.

Alexander Neckham, a 12th-century writer, in his work *De Naturis Rerum*, states that Alexander, being minded to explore the bottom of the sea and at the same time to study the warfare of fishes and their methods of laying ambush, called his glass makers, and commanded them to make a sort of diving-bell or glass barrel, so that he could see everything clearly through it. He had the barrel bound with chains, put lighted lamps therein, got



ALEXANDER'S FLYING MACHINE, ON A TYMPANUM IN CHARNEY BASSETT CHURCH, AND (left) ON A MISERICORD IN GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL. (Below) MS. ILLUSTRATION OF ALEXANDER IN HIS DIVING-BELL

See letter: The Alexander Legend

in, and ordered the door to be closed tight. He then caused himself to be lowered by chains to the bottom of the sea.

Unfortunately he failed to commit to writing his observations of deep-sea life, and Neckham relates that in consequence very few data on the

the sky persists in both Eastern and Western literature, and relates how he was anxious to see what things there were in the sky and what the shape of the earth was down below.

With this object in view, he had made for him a sort of wooden cage or basket, and when it was ready took some griffins and fastened them to it with chains. He then climbed into this contrivance, having previously baited two spears with sheep's heads or some other flesh which he held up over the heads of the griffins. The latter, seeing the food, flew up to it and so carried Alexander up into the sky.

An interesting 13th- or 14th-century MS., *Li Romans du Bon Roi Alexandre*, in the Bodleian Library



nature of fishes had come to his attention.

There are neither sculptures nor carvings depicting the descent into the sea, but only MS. illustrations of it. The one illustrated in my other photograph portrays two merman warriors fighting, as well as a merman and a mermaid. Alexander is seen seated with his crown and sceptre, and Neckham tells us that he expected to remain under water for a long time, since, as shown in the photograph, he took a dog and a monkey down with him for company, as well as a cock, whose crowing would let him know when the dawn was coming.

There are other illustrations in various manuscripts. A 13th-century MS. at Brussels shows Alexander descending in a glass cask, and both these episodes in the legend are to be seen in MSS. at the Bodleian Library and in the 13th-century *Romanz of Alexander* at Trinity College, Cambridge. —W. A. CALL, Monmouth.

OLD FARM IMPLEMENTS

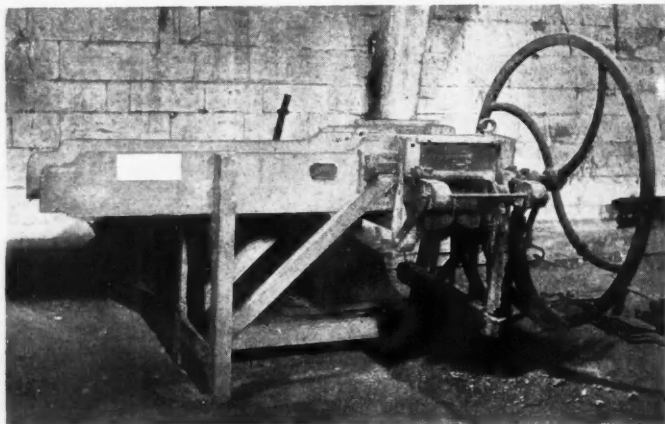
SIR,—I thought you might care to see the enclosed photographs of some of the old farm implements preserved by the Wiltshire Archaeological Society inside the 14th-century monastic tithe-barn at Bradford-on-Avon, Wiltshire.

One depicts a chaff-cutting machine made by Ransome of Ipswich in 1845. When mechanisation came in about a century ago, chaff-cutting lent itself to the improved methods. The machine illustrated has a large hand wheel operating a blade, and a foot



OLD FARM IMPLEMENTS PRESERVED AT BRADFORD-ON-AVON: A BARLEY CHUMPER AND A LANTERN and (below) A CHAFF-CUTTER

See letter: Old Farm Implements



WHITE CATTLE, INCLUDING A BLACK, THROW-BACK, CALF, AT CADZOW PARK, LANARKSHIRE. (Right) A NORMAL CALF

See letter: The Cadzow Herd of White Cattle

treadle to give extra pressure in cutting. The other photograph shows a barley chumper, used for winnowing the husks from barley, and a lantern, apparently for holding a candle. —R. W., Bristol.

EARLY CART WHEELS

SIR,—Further to my letter and photograph in your issue of October 3 about an old cart wheel in a Yorkshire wheelwright's yard, a correspondent has kindly given me the following information, taken from the *Supplement to the Memoirs of the Trustees of Cowgill Chapel* (1868), by Adam Sedgwick, the Yorkshire geologist and son of the vicar of Dent:—

"I remember some roads in Dent so narrow that there was barely room for one of the little country carts to pass along them, and they were so little cared for that, in the language of the country, the way was as 'rough as beck staens.' I remember, too, when the carts and carriages were of the rudest character; moving on wheels which did not revolve about their axle; but the wheels and their axle were so joined as to revolve together.

"Four strong pegs of wood fixed in a cross-beam under the cart, embraced the axle tree, which revolved between the pegs as the cart was dragged on, with a horrible amount of friction that produced a creaking noise, in the expressive language of the Dales called 'Jykling.' The friction was partially relieved by frequent doses of tar from a ram's horn which hung

behind the cart. Horrible were the creakings and jykings, which set all teeth on edge while the turf-carts or coal-carts were dragged from the mountains to the houses of the Dalesmen in the hamlets below.

"Such were the carts which brought the turf and the coals to the Vicarage during all the days of my boyhood. But now there is not a person in the valley who perhaps has so much as seen one of these Clogwheels, as they are called." —ARNOLD JOWETT, 310, Hopwood Lane, Halifax, Yorkshire.

IN THE WELSH MARCHES

SIR,—Mr. R. T. Lang, in his delightful article on the Welsh Marches in your issue of October 31, described the Long Mynd at Church Stretton as volcanic. The Long Mynd is composed of pre-Cambrian sedimentary rocks and gives its names to the Longmyndian series. Caer Caradoc is composed of volcanic ashes and lava of the same age (pre-Cambrian) it is true, but was not a volcano. —RONALD COLLIS, Oriel College, Oxford.

A JACOBAN WINE CUP

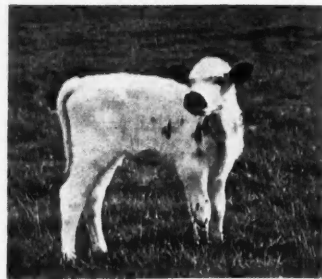
SIR,—In my letter last week about the George III cup of Jacobean design presented by Mr. Attlee to University College, Oxford, I asked whether the existence of the actual cup of the time of James I that served as the model for it was known to any of your readers.

In the meantime I send you, for comparison with the photograph of Mr. Attlee's cup, a photograph of a James I silver-gilt wine cup of the year 1609. This cup is two inches smaller in height than Mr. Attlee's cup and, though differing from it in certain respects, is the only one I have been able to find that bears any close resemblance to it. It belonged to the Swaythling collection, which was sold at Christie's in 1924. It has since been lost sight of, and I should be glad to know of its present whereabouts. —H. CLIFFORD SMITH, 25, Campden Grove, W.8.

THE CADZOW HERD OF WHITE CATTLE

SIR,—In view of the recent correspondence in *COUNTRY LIFE* about wild white cattle, you may be interested in the enclosed photographs of some of the white cattle at Cadzow Park,

Lanarkshire. Like all other "wild" herds in Britain, this one is commonly regarded as descended from native wild cattle, but Dr. J. Alex. Smith, in his *Notes on the Ancient Cattle of Scotland*, states that they are survivors of "an ancient fancy breed of domesticated cattle preserved for their beauty in the parks of the nobility."



Occasionally pure black calves, one of which is shown in the first photograph, are born. When last I saw the herd a year ago there were two such calves in it.—S. McCLELLAND, 12, Celtic Park, Enniskillen, Northern Ireland.

THE LABRADOR STEPS IN

SIR,—Some years ago, when I was staying at an inn not far from Arundel, in Sussex, I heard a great altercation going on outside my window and saw that a small terrier had been set upon by a large dog. Another dog joined in, and the terrier



A JAMES I WINE CUP RESEMBLING THE GEORGE III CUP RECENTLY PRESENTED BY MR. ATTLÉE TO UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, OXFORD

See letter: A Jacobean Wine Cup

was having a bad time at the hands of these bullies, when a Labrador walked out from the stable-yard and quite gently but firmly took the small dog in his mouth and laid it at the feet of the innkeeper's wife! —M. V. SHEPHERD (Mrs.), St. Martins, Jersey.

We regret that owing to a typographical error in Mr. R. F. Martin's letter of October 24 about thatch and fire risks, the impression was given that access to the roof-voids of cottages could be gained through windows. The text should have read not "windows" but "trapdoors". —ED.



SANDERSON WALLPAPERS & FABRICS

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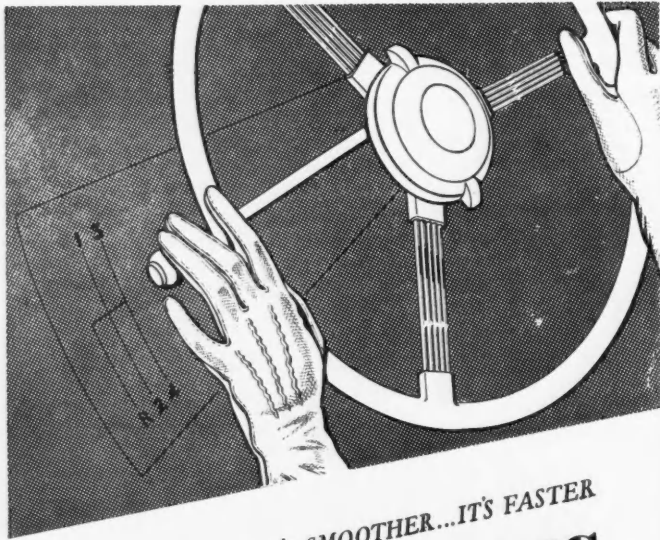
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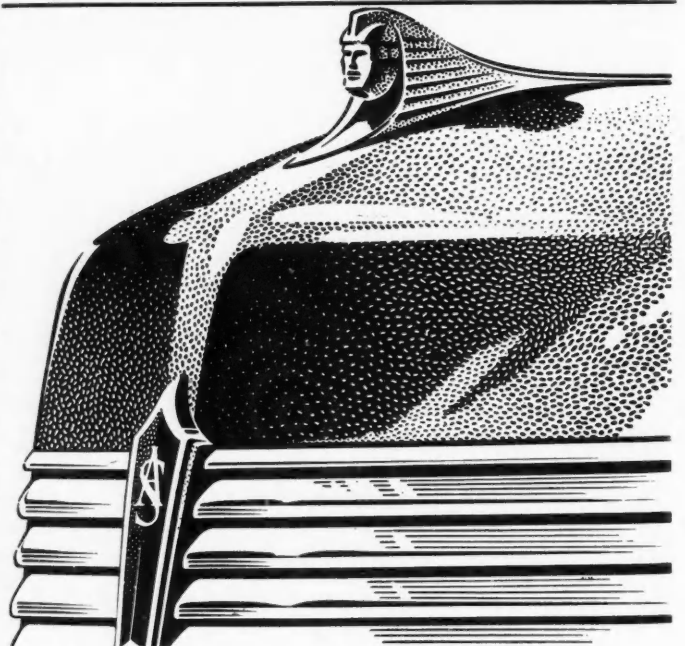


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NEW CARS DESCRIBED

THE TRIUMPH ROADSTER

By J. EASON GIBSON

THE post-war Triumph is available in both saloon and roadster models, but this article deals with the latter style of bodywork only, as it is hoped to test the saloon model at a later date. Although the specifications of the two models are very similar, the difference in weight and frontal resistance with the two body styles makes the performance and handling characteristics quite individual.

The most obvious innovation is the use of a tubular frame, which is appreciably superior to any other design for resisting all torsional stresses. With a fast car employing independent suspension a truly rigid frame is essential. The only type of loading in which the tubular frame is not the superior is under bending loads, and to eradicate this fault a small box-section frame is welded on to the main tubes, giving the complete structure great strength. The suspension is by semi-elliptic springs at the rear, while that at the front is independent, employing a laminated transverse spring and wishbones. The steering-track rod is divided and great care has been taken in the correct geometrical lay-out of the steering. At the rear, where the frame passes under the rear axle, it has been necessary to crank the tubing, and to ensure that no weakness should result the tubular members are fitted with steel sleeves.

The engine is rubber mounted, and is a four-cylinder with push rod operated overhead valves. The maximum power output is 65 brake-horse-power and, since the total car weight is 22 cwt., it will be seen that the power/weight ratio approaches most closely to the higher than average figure of 3 to 1. At the safe piston speed of 2,500 feet/minute the road speed, with the gearing selected, is 62 m.p.h., which is a good cruising speed for a car of this size and type.

The Triumph was the first car to utilise the new Girling hydrostatic brakes, which are a great step forward in design. The basic feature of these brakes is that the linings are always lightly in contact with the drums; clearance is unnecessary, with the result that lost movement between the driver's foot and actual operation of the brakes is avoided. When the brake pedal is operated the amount of movement required from the hydraulic fluid is so slight that it is possible greatly to increase the effective leverage, and at the same time to reduce the physical effort required. Another feature of the system is that it is entirely self-adjusting throughout the life of the brake linings; it follows, therefore, that the efficiency of the brakes will be constant.

The battery and tools are carried under the

bonnet behind the engine. The oil filler is of sensible proportions, but, as is now almost inevitable, the dip-stick is far too short for the average driver. A small door, with a spring-loaded fastening, conceals the petrol filler, itself provided with a telescopic neck with a bayonet catch which permits it to be held in the extended position, thus making filling a very simple and clean operation.

The general lines of the car can be studied in the illustration, but certain features of its construction are worth while considering. The bodywork is built up on ash frames, the paneling being carried out in light alloy pressings; this results in weight reduction which, in its turn,

permitted me to put it up to a fairly high speed in the first few minutes. Far from this being in any way unsettling, it permitted me to assess the car's character right away; and that character appeared to me to be a pleasing blend of the effortless restrained running of the luxury car, with the handling and suspensory qualities that are likely to appeal to the enthusiastic driver, accustomed to driving far and fast.

On very few occasions during my tests were fewer than three carried in the front seat, but when I was driving alone I found the large folding centre arm-rest a great comfort. Like many of the refinements of modern motoring the new braking system made me wonder how



THE TRIUMPH ROADSTER. The hood folds away unobtrusively

brings about improved performance and reduced petrol consumption. The Roadster is basically a three-seater, with occasional seats for an extra two passengers in the tail. The front seat is of the bench type and, since there is neither gear lever nor brake lever to intrude on the passengers' space, there is nothing to prevent three adult passengers from sitting abreast in comfort.

The hand-brake, of the pistol type, is mounted under the instrument panel within reach of the driver's right hand, while the gear lever is carried on the right side of the steering column, just below the steering wheel. The advantages of having a completely clear floor are so obvious that it appears certain that this new mounting will come into wider favour.

With the hood erected and the windows up all the comfort of a good saloon is given, with the advantage that it can be converted in a moment to an open touring car. As the hood is small and compact, the operation of raising or lowering it is no hardship. Pockets are provided in both doors, and there are two cubby-holes in the dashboard. A good point, particularly on a car that seats three abreast, is the provision of three windscreen wipers. The rear compartment is primarily intended as a luggage space, and it is ample for the purpose. In addition, two folding seats are fitted for the use of extra passengers. The lid of the tail is divided into two parts, the forward portion acting as an efficient windscreen for the rear passengers. Two Perspex panels are fitted in this forward portion, and give the rear passengers a reasonable view ahead. Should it be necessary to carry unusual quantities of luggage the rear portion of the tail can be opened out further to provide more space. The spare wheel is carried in a recess on the inside of this lid.

When I was testing the car my first impression, and one retained until the conclusion of the tests, was of the high degree of silence. I took the car over on the outskirts of Coventry, which

I ever got on without it. Braking at any speed, and under widely varying road conditions, this new system certainly gives the most effortless braking I have experienced and, incidentally, yielded the best figures that I have yet achieved on any standard production car. Under all normal conditions it is never necessary to lift the foot from the floor, all that is required being slight pressure with either the edge or the tip of one's shoe. For lady drivers, nervous of their ability to cope with emergencies, this method of braking should be of great interest.

Despite the softness and extreme comfort of the springing, the amount of roll or side-sway that can be produced with ruthless cornering is very slight. Apart from repeatedly driving flat-out while obtaining the performance figures, on more than one stretch I drove the car in an effort to find faults in a manner unlikely to be essayed by the average owner. Not only did I fail, but the car at the end of my tests ran as smoothly and silently as when I had collected it from the factory.

Except during the maximum speed tests, I used the car with the hood lowered for most long runs and, while the opportunities for this may be limited in our changeable climate, it is certainly the most attractive way to motor in reasonable weather. Moreover, I found that the theoretically safe cruising speed could be exceeded, that the car would settle down at any speed between 60 and 65 m.p.h., and even when driven continuously at that speed remained smooth and effortless. Personally I would like to have the operation of the gear lever rendered lighter; it would then be possible to operate it with the finger-tips, without removing the hand from the steering wheel.

Finally, it may be of value to summarise the valuable new features on this model: tubular frame, independent suspension, hydrostatic brakes, control-free floor and—the only example at the moment—convertible coachwork.

THE TRIUMPH ROADSTER

Makers: The Standard Motor Co., Ltd., Canley, Coventry

SPECIFICATION

Price .. £991 0s. 7d. (including P.T. £216 0s. 7d)	Brakes .. Girling hydro- static
Cubic cap. 1,776 c.c.	Suspension Independent
B : S .. 73 x 106 mm.	(front)
Cylinders Four	Wheelbase 8 ft. 4½ ins.
Valves .. Overhead	Track(front) 4 ft. 1½ ins.
B.H.P. .. 65 at 4,500	Track(rear) 4 ft. 6½ ins.
r.p.m.	Overall length 14 ft. 0½ in.
Carb. .. Solex d'dght.	Overall width 5 ft. 5 ins.
Ignition Lucas coil	Overall height 4 ft. 8 ins.
Oil filter .. Full flow	Ground clearance 6½ ins.
1st gear .. 18.04 to 1	Turning circle 30 ft.
2nd gear .. 11.1 to 1	Weight .. 22 cwt.
3rd gear .. 6.64 to 1	Fuel cap. 10 galls.
4th gear .. 4.57 to 1	Oil cap. .. 1½ galls.
Reverse 18.04 to 1	Water cap. 2½ galls.
Final drive Spiral bevel	Tyre size: 5.75 ins. x 16 ins.

PERFORMANCE

Accelera- tion	secs.	secs.	Max. speed 78.5 m.p.h.
10-30 .. Top 12	2nd 7.0		Petrol consumption 23
20-40 .. Top 11.6	3rd 6.5		m.p.g. at average speed
0-60 .. All gears 23	secs.		of 45 m.p.h.

BRAKES

20-0 .. 14 ft.	96 per cent. efficiency on
30-0 .. 31 ft.	dry concrete road.
40-0 .. 57 ft.	



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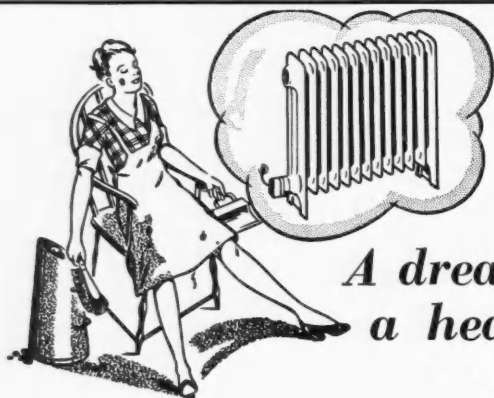
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temperature and, lo and behold, the room stays at that temperature for as long as she wants it that way. In this 'dream' heater there is no air-vent and, therefore, no valve. Instead, it is loaded with a special oil and hermetically sealed in a very special way, so that it needs no attention whatsoever, year in year out. To her it's just a dream, but to thousands of housewives it's a reality, for they have been fortunate enough to install—

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NEW BOOKS

PUSHKIN: POET WHEN LOVE PERMITTED

7 Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

THERE is no lack of colourful matter in the life of Alexander Pushkin, and Miss Lydia Lambert has laid it on with a trowel in *Pushkin: Poet and Lover* (Francis Aldor, 15s.). Why the word poet is used at all in the title it is a little difficult to understand. How Pushkin "found time and strength of mind for the writing of his immortal work was his secret," says the "blurb" on the jacket; and this certainly is a point on which the book fails to enlighten us. A reader who begins to read with no knowledge of what *Boris Godunov* and *Eugen Onegin* are about, what they have meant in Russian and European literature, will end in the same ignorance. The book is little more than

far as Pushkin's literary work goes, is shown by such phrases as one describing the poet at work in the country. "He slept on a divan, wrote on a card table, a jam pot served him for an inkwell. In that jam pot were born the purest masterpieces of Russian literature." But masterpieces are not born in inkwells, whether of clay or gold; and it is the failure to tell us where they were born or what they amounted to that reduces the book to mere anecdote. It is not altogether badly written. A sentence like this has its vigour: "At three o'clock the sun—red as a frost-bitten nose—set in a mauve mist behind the shaggy pines"; but it is apt to be followed by something like this: "She quickly told

PUSHKIN: POET AND LOVER. By Lydia Lambert
(Francis Aldor, 15s.)

PROSE AND POETRY. By Alice Meynell
(Jonathan Cape, 15s.)

SCENES OF LONDON LIFE. By Charles Dickens
(Pan Books, 4s. 6d.)

THE POETRY OF THE BROWNINGS. By Clifford Bax
(Muller, 10s. 6d.)

a record of Pushkin's superficial life and light loves. He was thirty-three when he married, and he boasted that his wife was his hundred-and-third "love." You see what a chance this gives to a biographer more intent on love than poetry. Miss Lambert (the daughter, we are told, of a Russian mother, and herself brought up in Russia) uses her opportunity to the full. Her book is translated from the French by Mr. Willard R. Trask.

Pushkin was born in the last year of the 18th century and was killed in a duel in 1837. His maternal great grandfather was a favourite Negro retainer of Peter the Great, who ennobled his "Moor." The time in which Pushkin lived was a difficult one for any person of even the most moderate liberal feeling, and Pushkin was in trouble now and then for such things as his *Ode to Liberty*. He had been frequenting the gayest circles of St. Petersburg, but officialism decided that a young man who wrote such things was better in the provinces, and he was given a government job in Bessarabia. This was not the only occasion on which his wings were clipped by the simple means of making him an official. He was thus more fortunate than some of his friends, who paid for their opinions with their lives.

THE FATAL DUEL

What exactly was behind the affair of the duel that ended the poet's life it is difficult to say. He was a touchy person. Miss Lambert says: "He was feared, for he was known to be an excellent shot and quick to issue a challenge." Her version in this book is that young d'Anthès, who fired the fatal shot, was violently in love with Pushkin's wife, but elsewhere it has been written that "the grounds for the poet's anger do not appear very great." At any rate, the duel was arranged and Pushkin's life ended before he was forty.

The superficiality of this book, so

the rosary of the stairs and entered without knocking." Told the rosary of the stairs! One thinks that perhaps, after all, it is as well to remember La Bruyère's remark: that when one wants to write "It is raining," the best words are "It is raining."

MRS. MEYNELL'S WRITINGS

Alice Meynell was born a hundred years ago, and a centenary edition of her *Prose and Poetry* is published by Jonathan Cape (15s.). There is a biographical and critical introduction by Miss V. Sackville-West. She ends with a phrase that everyone will endorse who reads this collection of Mrs. Meynell's work: "She is never heavy-handed, never dull; and never, at any moment, does one suffer from the impression of an opinion presented at second-hand."

One can admire without at all times agreeing; and there are moments enough when this is true of one's attitude to Mrs. Meynell's work. She compiled an anthology "by a gathering intent upon nothing except the quality of poetry" and felt that Gray's *Elegy* did not merit inclusion. "It is," she wrote, "so near to the work of genius as to be most directly, closely and immediately rebuked by genius." This certainly, as Miss Sackville-West says, makes her a "brave assessor," but I for one repudiate the assessment.

However, this instance illustrates the sharpness, the severity, of her quest for excellence. If she disliked the second-hand, no less she refused to accept the second-rate, according to her own standards. She had a fine independence of mind, and every line here reproduced, both of her prose and poetry, shows with what rigour she clamped upon herself the restraints she imposed critically on others.

By far the greater part of the book is made up of Mrs. Meynell's essays, some of them no more than a thousand words long, some, like those on Dickens and Swinburne, amounting to a complete critical

examination. They are not all concerned with letters. She can write on "Eyes" or "Venetian Girls" or "Toys" and show with what grace and clarity an improbable subject could engage her attention. Tributes to her from many pens are to be found in this book; the careful selection of the editors has permitted her own work to be the finest tribute of all.

DICKENS ON LONDON

Pan Books, normally in paper covers at 1s. 6d., have bloomed into a "Christmas Special Edition," *Scenes of London Life*, by Charles Dickens, cloth-bound at 4s. 6d. It comprises twelve pieces chosen by Mr. J. B. Priestley from *Sketches by Boz*. The drawings by Cruikshank are reproduced.

Mr. Priestley rightly points out that the importance of these sketches is that they were written by a newspaper reporter. In the doing of such work certain talents are engaged, and these are not the talents of the novelist. When the novelist is at work, what he sees is "seen with the light of the unconscious as well as that of the writer's conscious mind." The newspaper reporter gives us "sheer observation and not creative fantasy." It is this fact which separates the *Sketches by Boz* from all else that Dickens wrote. "This," says Mr. Priestley, "is the London of William IV. It is doubtful if we can get closer to that London than in these pages."

Here young Dickens, "the best reporter in England," is doing what Mr. Priestley himself did in *English Journey*: giving us the daily scene of his moment. Drapers' shops and pawn-brokers' shops, gin palaces and public dinners, Greenwich Fair and Vauxhall Gardens: what were they like and how did people behave in them? Here is the answer. If you can't have the whole of "Boz," here at any rate you have a fair sample of the dishes. May it send you scampering for the complete dinner.

POETRY OF THE BROWNING

Mr. Clifford Bax has done for the Brownings what Mr. Priestley has done for "Boz": he has given us some bits and pieces to whet the appetite. His *The Poetry of the Brownings* (Muller, 10s. 6d.) contains biographical notes of the two poets, some representative pieces of their work (with explanatory notes where necessary) and a postscript called "A Glance at Victorian Literature," which ends with a pair of fine ironical sentences: "It may be that the future will look back upon the first half of our century as a period of fine poetry. If, on the other hand, the verse of that period comes to be regarded as of little importance, there would be no cause for surprise."

As for the Brownings, he rightly recognises that their long-windedness has been against their chances of finding modern readers, and therefore here he has confined himself largely to their lyrics. The unfortunate thing is that so much fine work is interwoven with the less fine work of the long poems, and, in the case of Mrs. Browning's *Aurora Leigh*, Mr. Bax has liberated a good deal of it. "Most people," as he rightly says, "are daunted by a poem of ten thousand lines," which is unfortunate if *Aurora Leigh* should prove to be, what he thinks it may, "the finest achievement by any woman in any art." He has therefore taken bits and pieces, amounting in all to a thousand lines, and filled in the gaps with passages of his own explanatory prose. It is not

the best way to read a great poem, but it is a permissible way of making people know what they are missing.

WATCHING BIRDS

"BIRD-WATCHING as a hobby," to quote the "blurb" of *The Birds of Brewery Creek*, by Malcolm MacDonald (Oxford University Press, 21s.), "is in the great tradition of British statesmanship." Among recent British statesmen few but Lord Grey both watched, and wrote books about, birds. Now Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has added his contribution to the literature of birds—an account of the birds he saw on a creek near Ottawa during 1945, the last year of his period as High Commissioner in Canada. Month by month he unfolds the story of this attractive spot lying as it were just over the way from the High Commissioner's residence. Such a method has both advantages and disadvantages: it enables him to present a consecutive picture of the changing seasons and of the changes in bird-life that accompany them, but it rules out any attempt at an uninterrupted account of the life-history of individual birds. And though Mr. MacDonald's approach is aesthetic rather than scientific and he has a *penchant* for humour and anecdote which is at times a little tedious, he records many interesting facts about the habits and behaviour of the birds of Brewery Creek. The illustrations, especially those in colour, by one of the leading Canadian and one of the foremost American bird photographers, are excellent.

Mr. Leslie Brown's well illustrated *Birds and I* (Michael Joseph, 15s.) is an uneven book. The early chapters, which deal with his feeling for birds during early childhood in India, when he was at school at Oundle, of which he has nothing good to say, and during his time as an undergraduate at the University of St. Andrews, are somewhat artless and lacking in interest. Later, however, when having recounted expeditions in search of birds to the Shetlands, the Orkneys and the Cairngorms, he takes the reader abroad, to Trinidad, Tobago and Nigeria, he is more sure of himself and correspondingly more readable. His accounts of the breeding of the Cayenne Nightjar and Forbes's Banded Plover in Nigeria are of no little value, as is his table showing the migration times of the migrant birds of Nigeria. J. K. A.

WARWICKSHIRE SURVEYED

IN spite of all the publishing difficulties of to-day, the *Victoria History of the Counties of England* still succeeds in carrying on and adding to the imposing array of red and gold volumes. The latest to appear is Volume IV of the *Victoria History of Warwickshire* (Oxford University Press, cloth, 42s.; half-leather, 63s.), the second volume on the county to be issued since the war. The Hundred of Hemlingford, with which it deals, covers the north-east part of the county, embracing the towns of Tamworth, Nuneaton, Sutton Coldfield and Solihull, and the ancient Forest of Arden. It is a part of the county rich in old halls and manor houses: Castle Bromwich, Baddesley Clinton, Grimshaw Hall, Sheldon Hall, to take only four, are all figured and adequately described. Here are the fine churches of Solihull, Coleshill and Knowle, the remarkable Norman crypt at Berkswell, the castle of Maxstoke and the ruins of its priory, Merevale Abbey, and Mancetter Manor House, the last an astonishing survival of a 14th-century timber-framed dwelling encased in a building much altered subsequently. The descriptions and manorial descents are done with the usual thoroughness, and the whole volume is one of which Mr. Salzman, the editor, must feel proud. C. L.

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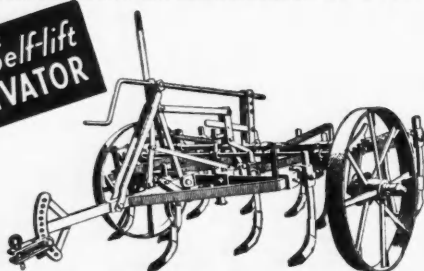
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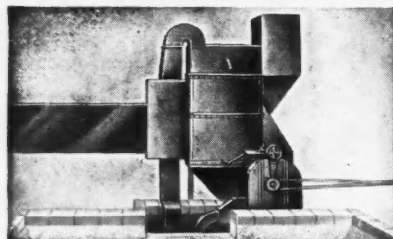
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FARMING NOTES

ADVICE TO GERMAN PRISONERS

MANY people who heard the B.B.C.'s broadcast from the Ruhr on Sunday evening, November 2, must have been struck by the advice one German speaker gave to his fellow compatriots who are still kept in this country working on the land. He said, "Stay in England as long as you can," and emphasised that, so far as food and living conditions are concerned, these young men are much better off here than they will be when they return to their own country. At the same time, Mr. Tom Williams, our Minister of Agriculture, announces a scheme whereby a limited number of prisoners may remain at work on the land here in a civilian capacity if they choose to do so. From my talks with them, I have no doubt that a good few would take up this option if they were allowed to return home to Germany for a month's leave before continuing their farm-work here as civilians. I know that many Germans, as well as Italians, who have worked on our farms and proved themselves useful men with livestock would return here happily if they could bring their wives and families. This may be asking too much, but there is a good case for allowing Germans who want to stay on here as civilians to return home for a month's leave. While we all agree in principle that British farms should be staffed by British workers, it is all too evident that the houses needed to get more British families established in agricultural districts will not be forthcoming in the near future, and I cannot imagine that many British workers would want to live in the huddled camps that the Germans now have. As we have this accommodation in the agricultural districts, is it not wise to continue its use on a limited scale for housing those Germans who are content to remain here?

Where Do the Pigs Go?

THE number of pigs slaughtered under licence by self-suppliers and co-operative pig clubs during August and September was 6,441 compared with 85,742 slaughtered in bacon factories in the same period. No one knows how many pigs of bacon weight were slaughtered illicitly during the same period. The Ministry of Food has woken up to what is happening, and more of the 1,571 inspectors that the department employs to discover breaches in the food regulations have been busy in the auction market where store pigs are sold. They have taken the names of buyers and are watching to see what happens to these pigs. The law requires that anyone who wants a licence to slaughter a pig for home consumption must declare that he has kept the pig on his premises for at least four months previously, and when the slaughter licence is granted the bacon coupons on one ration book are cancelled for twelve months ahead.

Open-cast Coal

MORE farming land is to be exploited for the surface working of coal, so I read in one daily paper. In this matter the Minister of Fuel, desperate for more coal, seems to have his way regardless of the loss in food production that this open-cast mining brings. I know it is claimed that the surface soil is carefully removed and kept for reinstatement after the coal has been got, but it is early days to say yet whether the ground will be so productive after the operation. Those who have taken back their land, nicely sown with rye-grass, are doubtful about the future. Certainly they have had a raw deal in the matter of compensation. A Northumberland farmer tells me that the man who is unfortunate enough to have his land

selected for open-cast mining gets only one year's rent in compensation for disturbance when he has to quit, and the order may not even apply to the whole of his farm. Of a 300-acre farm, 260 acres may be taken, and the farmer left with his house and buildings and 40 acres. One man in this plight decided to make the best of a bad job by developing pig and poultry production intensively on the land left to him, but he came up against the rules of the Ministry of Agriculture which debar him from getting rations for pigs and poultry because he did not keep them commercially on the farm in 1939. If the Ministry of Agriculture has to allow the Ministry of Fuel to knock a man down, it might at least help him to get to his feet again.

Milk Yields

WITH a good number of freshly calved cows, the output graph in the dairy is moving up nicely. It is many years since such low levels were reached in September and October. The problem now will be to keep the autumn calvers in full production. Happily, the pastures have freshened a little and the kale has come on surprisingly well. The hay crop was up to average in quantity and better than average in quality, but we have been drawing on ricks for the past six weeks and, as we have no carry-over from last year, there will be no hay to spare. I hope the silage will reward us for the efforts in making it. Some nice young stuff from leys, and also some oats and vetches, went into the silos in the early summer, but we were not able to add anything in the autumn. So, as with the hay, we should have good quality feed, but not too much of it. I hope that the Ministry is keeping some feeding-stuffs up its sleeve for issue to dairy farmers from January to March. It is undeniable that milk yields throughout the country are reduced by at least 50 gallons a cow because of the lack of suitable, concentrated feeding-stuffs. In the high-yielding herds the drop is nearer 100 gallons a cow.

Ancient Advice

"IN agriculture, if you do one thing late you are late in all things." These words of wisdom are attributed to Cincinnatus, who was brought from the plough to save his country in the days of ancient Rome and they are repeated to-day by the Ministry of Agriculture. May the Cincinnatus of to-day, in name if not in calibre, commend them to the Minister and his officials, as well as to all fellow farmers who are striving to answer the nation's call for help? Together we can do fully as much as the coal mine to save our country, but, moving about the counties, I find that the tear-spirit of the war years has been dissipated. Farmers, farm-workers and landowners are too inclined to-day to let their minds dwell on the frustrations they meet in everyday life. Agriculture does, indeed, need a statesman who will inspire us all afresh with the urgency of our task and let the man in the field see beyond any doubt that the ploughshares, the tractor tyres, the timber and the feeding-stuffs that he needs to do his job properly are really forthcoming in time. Mr. James Turner and his colleagues in the National Farmers' Union have lately called on the Prime Minister, who, with the Minister for Economic Affairs, the Minister of Labour and the Minister of Agriculture, listened to the catalogue of agriculture's pressing needs. When shall we see signs of performance in high places? CINCINNATUS.

ESTATE MARKET

APETHORPE TO BE SOLD

APETHORPE, the Northamptonshire seat of Lord Brassey, with about 196 acres, is about to be offered by Messrs. John D. Wood and Co. and Messrs. Fisher and Co. Articles on the property were published in COUNTRY LIFE of March 20 and 27, 1909. Lord Brassey bought Apethorpe in 1904, and he enlarged the house and modernised its residential arrangements, spending an enormous sum of money in the process. The house is planned around a couple of quadrangles, and it contains richly decorated apartments, with a gallery 115 feet long, a banqueting hall, 40 bedrooms and more than a dozen bathrooms.

The history of the estate goes back at least as far as the reign of Henry II. It is believed that the oldest part of the building was erected to the order of Sir Guy Wolston, who acquired Apethorpe in 1490. His daughter married a son of Richard Empson, who was executed in 1510, and Apethorpe soon afterwards had to be sold along with Easton Neston. Henry Keble, a City merchant, and his son-in-law, Lord Mountjoy, bought Apethorpe and added to the house. Successive Earls of Westmorland were responsible for many alterations.

In the time of Edward VI the estate was granted to Sir Walter Mildmay, founder of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and Chancellor of the Exchequer and friend of Queen Elizabeth. His grand-daughter became the wife of Sir Francis Fane, who was later the first Earl of Westmorland under a new creation of that title. To him may be ascribed the extension and completion of the house much as it stands at the present time.

£1,000 AN ACRE FOR ORCHARD

MR. ALFRED J. BURROWS has disposed of a cherry orchard between Canterbury and Sandwich, at approximately £1,000 an acre. There is no tenant-right payable, and the fruit is planted so as to enable picking to be done in rotation according to the seasonal maturity of the principal varieties, Early Rivers, Turks, Knight's Black, Bigarreau, Good-nestone Black, Victoria Black, Waterloo and the massive Napoleon. Bramley and other apple trees and Victoria plums and another sort called Oullin's Gage are a windscreen to the cherries. Adjoining land grows currants and gooseberries. The price of £1,000 an acre is not unprecedented in East Kent, but it is not so much the land itself as the well-planted and matured produce that realises so high a figure.

Lord Nunburnholme intends to sell Fairways, his modern house adjoining the golf links at Littlestone-on-Sea, Kent. The joint agents are Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley and Messrs. Alfred J. Burrows, Clements, Winch and Sons, and part of the contents of the house will also be sold.

SCOTCH FOREST AND OTHER SALES

MAJOR THE HON. ANTHONY WILLS has bought Eilanreach, an Inverness-shire forest which includes salmon and trout fishing in the river Glenmore, from a client of Captain Percy Wallace. Auchlunkart, Banffshire, 950 acres at Boharm, between Keith and the river Spey, has been sold, through Mr. C. W. Ingram's agency, on behalf of Colonel Stuart Gordon.

Walton Oaks, Walton Heath, a Surrey estate of 300 acres, has been sold by Mr. W. H. J. Long (Messrs. Hampton and Sons). The firm has also sold The Lawn, a freehold of 10 acres at Burnham on Crouch, Essex, for £9,100.

Amador, a modern freehold at Talbot Woods, Bournemouth, Hampshire, rated at £105 a year, has realised £7,200 through Messrs. Fox and Sons. Watergate, Wiltshire, with 1½ miles of trout fishing in the Avon, is among many sales recently effected by Messrs. Rawlence and Squarey.

For the Duke of St. Albans 700 acres, part of Burnhayes estate, near Exeter, has been sold by Messrs. Lofts and Warner and Messrs. John D. Wood and Co.

Rydinghurst, 100 acres, a house of Jacobean origin, at Cranleigh, Surrey, has been sold, through Messrs. Wilson and Co., to a client of Messrs. Winkworth and Co. The latter firm has disposed of the ground lease of Lady Cross Lodge, 70 acres at Brockenhurst, Hampshire, on behalf of Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Blake, the joint agent being Captain Cecil Sutton. For Brigadier Schreiber Messrs. Winkworth and Co. have sold Thurston Planché, 40 acres, seven miles from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

INTEREST YIELDS AND REQUISITIONING

A RETURN adequate only by comparison with a 2½ per cent. interest rate was declared by Major-General Guy P. Dawnay, speaking at the meeting of a property company, to act as a deterrent to dealings. The virtual abandonment of the 1939 basis as compensation for war-destroyed properties, and in certain other cases, ought, he said, to be followed by an increase of the payments for office property held under requisition. Owners of flats let, with services at an inclusive rental, were still tied to 1939 rentals under the Rent Restrictions Acts. Since 1939 salaries had increased by 30 per cent. and wages by 60 per cent., but, after paying prevalent high taxes, the income of landlords as a class had decreased by about 20 per cent.

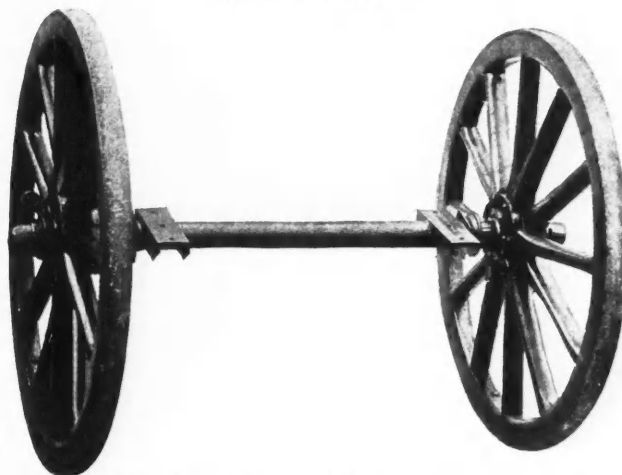
"A BOUNTEOUS STREAM"

DERBYSHIRE farms are sharing in the general activity of a market that for that type of property is becoming more and more restricted owing to the acquisition of so much land by tenants or investment corporations. It is now the custom to confine details of property to matters of fact, and the inclusion of poetical quotations in particulars of sale, so far from being favoured, gives an impression of irrelevance. One of the best examples of the verbal luxuriance of the famous Early Victorian auctioneer, George Robins, related to the offer of a Derbyshire estate, Stoke Hall, 511 acres, "so long the favourite abode of Robert Arkwright Esq.": "The Derwent, whose beauteous stream is so justly renowned, appears in all its glory at Stoke. Nature (Always kind) having so disposed the river that it encircles nearly the whole of this large domain, Stoke almost appearing to claim it as its own. Linger here awhile and surveying the vastness of Nature's beauties, how humiliating does the littleness of human work appear. In the midst of this enjoyment and near the waterfall and cascade is a cold bath which by natural means inclines to the temperature of warm water by reason of its velocity. The golden Wye does not claim to be particularly pellucid, while the Derwent represents a limpid stream pure as the fountain from which it emanates." Apparently the house was dilapidated, for "Mr. Robins must admit that the imaginative powers of a man of taste (or lady if it be preferred) may be successfully employed in renovating and embellishing this hospitable mansion." ARBITER.

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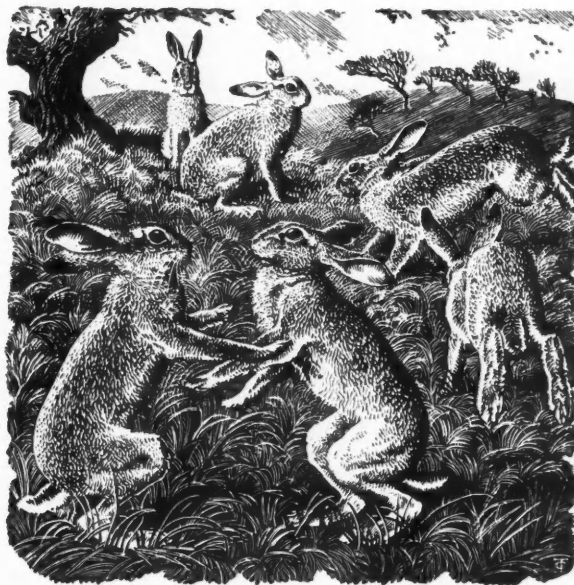
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THE COUNTRYMAN HAS A WORD FOR IT:**A DROVE OF HARES**

Although the word 'drove' is usually applied to cattle or sheep, it is also a country term for a group of hares. Pharmacy, too, attaches special meanings to certain words. In a prescription, for example, the 'subscription' is the part containing directions to the dispenser. Among the general public the best-known name in pharmacy is that of Boots, recognised everywhere as an assurance of the highest standards in medical supplies.



a household word throughout the country

DEBUTANTE DANCE



Photographs by COUNTRY LIFE Studio

THE ball gowns of this winter with bouffant skirts are pre-eminently styles for débutantes. The dresses are shown in organdie, in tulle, taffetas, ribbon-threaded and embroidered Swiss muslin and in some brand-new nylon nets and chiffons. Stiff satins are less *ingénu*, but, in pale flower tints, charming for a young girl. So are poultis where the stiff folds of the spreading skirts give them the formal magnificence of a Velasquez.

The wide-skirted dresses are simply cut. The skirts in the fragile fabrics are generally hoopless and gathered fully on to the tight waists of the boned bodices or into shaped basques. Some tulle skirts end at mid-calf like a doll's frock, but the majority of the skirts just skim the floor. Bodices are tight, some very décolleté and strapless, more with fichu tops or a caped top that covers the tops of the arms or having the bodices ruched or scalloped and puff sleeves. Colours are all the pale flower tints. Ivory is a favourite for the failles; also the shell and rose pinks worn so often by the Princesses. Nylon nets and tulle in crystalline white make a series of crisp dresses that look like the ballerinas in Swan Lake.

English organdies are now making their

A girl's organdie dress, striped in candy pink, lemon and white, with short puff sleeves and a narrow ruche at the neck of the demure, tight bodice. Horrockses

(Right) A ruched fichu frames the bare shoulders of this dance frock in sky blue nylon taffeta made with the full skirt gathered on to hip yokes. Debenham and Freebody

way into the shops, plain, embossed and printed. Liberty's show them with a tiny all-over floral pattern in bright colours on a pale ground. The design is similar to those used on dimities in the last century with the flower used as a dot and stylised. Horrockses make some modern stripes mixing the brightest of colours, and they are most effective. They showed several organdie frocks at the fashion ball at the Albert Hall. One, in white, had a strapless bodice, a wide skirt with a short fluted basque entirely made of ruched, narrow Valenciennes lace. Another organdie, which was designated a negligée, but would make a charming dance frock, had pink and mauve ribbons slotted through eyelet embroidery on the wide white skirt and a ruffly top. The inch-wide ribbons on the skirt ran down from the waist to the hem.

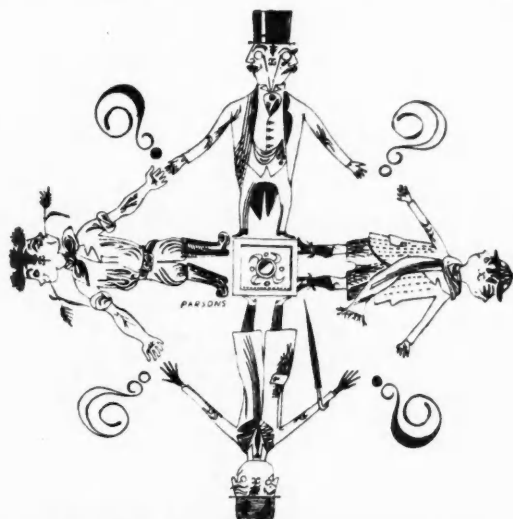
Norman Hartnell shows immense swaying tulles for débutantes. One in ash pink is a mass of foaming flounces, caught with roses over the left knee and has wide panniers either side; another in china blue has the circular skirt entirely made in graduated tucks; another in deep blue tulle has a ruched fichu top and ruches at the bottom of the gathered skirt. All bodices are tightly boned and the skirts spring out below so that the waist looks minute.

Ballet-length skirts are pretty but above all things require a neat ankle. Matilda Etches shows them in striped taffeta, a sophisticated material and very smart and gathers the skirts to a deep corselet waist band. Hardy Amies shows them in lace sparkling all over with diamanté and also in stiff embossed failles. Angele Delanghe gives one a taffeta plaid skirt in the colours of a Neapolitan ice and a long-sleeved black velvet top. Bianca Mosca makes one in nylon chiffon that is

(Continued on page 998)



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puckered in big checks. At Debenhams and Freebody they show them in plain coloured taffeta with a wide gored skirt and a tiny fichu framing an off-the-shoulder décolletage—real dolls' frocks, in fact.

THE ballet skirt takes on a more sophisticated form in the Molyneux collection when it is made in black velvet with a top that moulds and a skirt that is gored. At the hem and on the top of the bodice are tulle bands. On the bodice the tulle is used over flesh pink satin and at the hem the tulle is used for four layers of flat frills, graduated in size. The magnificent evening gowns are definitely not for the débutante. The skirts are cut in many gores that fan out at the back into a slight train. A white brocade with a design of silver fern has a boned bodice with a halter neckline. An exquisite black and copper brocade with the copper willow leaves formed into diamond-shape on the rich black silk has the bodice with a very narrow fichu framing bare shoulders and a wide skirt with wired panniers either side. Royal blue chiffon has a ruched bodice and an immense filmy skirt. Dresses designed to wear at the Royal wedding were in faille and velvet with full mid-calf gored skirts, tight bodices and high necklines. The faille had loops of white soutache

(Right) Snow-white tulle over a taffeta petticoat with narrow lace ruched on the bodice and stitched in circles on the wide skirt. Susan Small



braid at the plain, high round neck and on the openings of the vertical pockets let in either side below the waist.

Dinner dresses are slinky. A black velvet sheath, ankle-length and slit in front, had a short black treader bolero, elaborately embroidered with black braid and sequins and was very Spanish in feeling. Another had Victorian bobble embroidery on its bolero, and embroidery also appeared on a black crêpe day dress which had a wide skirt with gores arranged in fans and a tight bodice encrusted with a breastplate of silver braid, long plain sleeves caught with silver links.

Hair styles are changing considerably. As clothes become more ornate coiffures tend to get neater. Raymond insists on a neater, smoother cut, emphasising the shape of the head and relieving the tailored look with sculptured scroll curls. For the large berets worn well on the back of the head he leaves a clean severe neckline that gives considerable height to the wearer. The back hair in many cases is swept to one side as smooth as satin and caught up in three flat scrolls. As a complete contrast a curly head is dressed almost exactly in Regency style with emphasis on a curled fringe well forward on to the forehead. For a young girl he shows the hair swept up at the sides and soft curls at the back just above the shoulders. For evening wear, two small jewelled clips are added.

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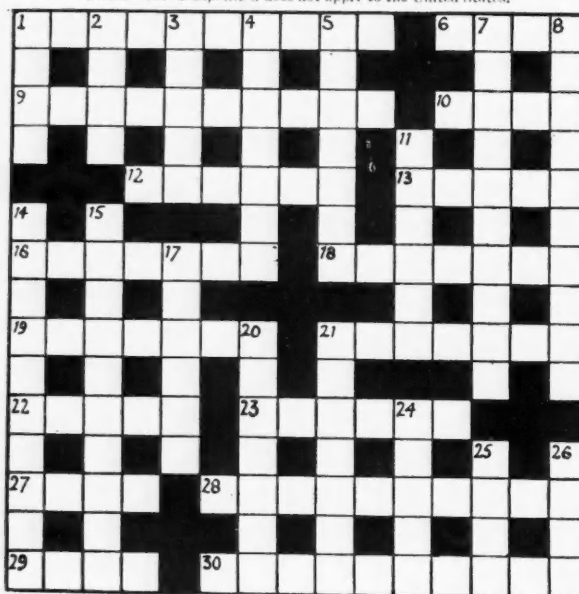
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CROSSWORD No. 927

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions, (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 927, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," not later than the first post on Thursday, November 20, 1947.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)
Address

SOLUTION TO No. 926. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of November 7, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—1, Parasite; 5, Embers; 9, Insuring; 10, Injury; 11, Hyde Park; 13, Dispel; 14 and 16, Endangers; 19, Gulleys; 20 and 21, Battersea; 26, Theory; 27, Ruminant; 28, Intail; 29, Guttural; 30, German; 31, Infected.

DOWN.—1, Plight; 2, Reside; 3, Scrape; 4, Tenure; 6, Mansions; 7, Equipped; 8, Spyglass; 12, Kneller; 15 and 16, Curate; 17, Abetting; 18, Attestor; 19, Georgina; 22, Autumn; 23, Little; 24, Parrot; 25, Stolid.

ACROSS

1. A nice situation to come to (6, 4)
6. Animal that claims to be standing upside down (4)
9. Charles II's queen was (10)
10. It persistently brings tears to the eye (4)
12. "And all the air a solemn stillness holds. 'Save where the — wheels his droning flight."—Gray (6)
13. Its wood was used in temple building (5)
16. Your ram (anagr.) (7)
18. I attain the name of queen (7)
19. Ill consequence of taking a tin meal (7)
21. An English cardinal's birthplace (7)
22. Make a pile (5)
23. But her passengers had to return from the Promised Land (6)
27. Yours comes from mine (4)
28. Gets (its own) back later and messes up a site (10)
29. Did the streets of Old Edinburgh? (4)
30. Golden land (anagr.) (3, 7)

DOWN

1. Pluto will give a line on it (4)
2. Borrowed by orators (4)
3. Cruet as a step towards peace (5)
4. Where Londoners can bank on chicken? ()
5. Object of observation (7)
7. What the Lake Poets thought of the Augustans (10)
8. Specimens of handwriting (10)
11. Shrinks (6)
14. Island that has left a mark on a frenzied potentate (10)
15. Combine (10)
17. "— lies the head that wears a crown."—Shakespeare ()
20. Sign for church, inn or school (3, 4)
21. Not a soft time evidently (4, 3)
24. Guns I broke in the process (5)
25. The philosopher's porch (4)
26. Not in mint condition (4)

The winner of Crossword No. 925 is

Mr. Hubert M. Medlycott,
Sandford Orcas Manor,
Sherborne,
Dorset.

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Mumming Plays, examples of which come from all over the country and are of unknown origin, are usually given at Christmas time. The players wear ordinary clothes covered with strips of cloth or brightly coloured paper. In Hampshire, they are called 'Johnny Jacks' and include the Presenter (dressed as Father Christmas), St. George, the Slasher or Turkish Knight, and the Doctor. Speaking in rhyming couplets, Presenter introduces the players and St. George challenges any who doubt his brave deeds. Slasher takes up the challenge, and after a long sword fight is struck down. Presenter calls for the Doctor, who revives Slasher. Other characters then dance and appeal for funds.